FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East & North Africa

Vol V No 175 *7 September 1979*

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

PLO Official Denies Reported Evacuation of Tehran Office A 1
Palestinians Mediating Between Morocco, Algeria A 1
PLO's 'Arafat Expected to Visit France A 1
Palestinians Claim Responsibility for Explosions in Israel A 1
[VOP]
Palestinian Commander Calls for Arab Aid for South Lebanon A 2
[Riyadh AR-RIYAD 4 Sep]
Tunisian Prime Minister Addresses Arab League Board A 2

ARABIAN PENINSULA

SAUDI ARABIA

King Khalid Arrives in Geneva for Visit C 1
Deputy Premier's Arrival C 1
Khalid Receives UAE President C 1
Monetary Establishment Issues Statistical Bulletin C 1
Commentator on Cuban Presence in Ethiopia C 3

UAE

President Leaves Tripoli for Zurich C 4
President Calls on Eritrean Fronts To Unite C 4
Malta's Mintoff Arrives 5 September C 4
Talks Begin C 4
Talks Resume 6 Sep C 5

EGYPT

President As-Sadat Returns to Alexandria D 1
Briefs Khalil D 1
Minister 'Ali, Weizman To Discuss UN Forces in Sinai D 1
Parliamentary Delegation Leaves for Mexico 5 Sep D 1
Robert Strauss To Visit Cairo, Israel 9-12 Sep D 2
AL-AKHBAR Lauds As-Sadat's Military Support for Morocco D 2
[3 Sep]
AL-AKHBAR Scores Saudi View of Egyptian-Moroccan Ties D 3
[4 Sep]
Government Reportedly Shipped Arms to Morocco D 4
[London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 6 Sep]
AL-AKHBAR Urges Expulsion of Cuba From Nonalined D 4
[2 Sep]

IRAQ

President Husayn Reportedly Invited to Visit Iran E 1
Mauritanian Minister Arrives With Message for Husayn E 1
Received by Acting President E 1
Meets Prime Minister E 1
Agriculture Minister Returns From Bulgaria 6 Sep E 1

LEBANON

Saudi Prince Fahd Sends Message to President Sarkis G 1
Rightist Militias Shell Southern Towns G 1
Two Israeli Fighter Planes Fly Over Beirut G 1

SYRIA

Sunnites Reportedly Clash With 'Alawites [VOL] H 1
Northern Border Closed [VOL] H 1

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

ASH-SHA'B Denounces As-Sadat's Support for Morocco [2 Sep] I 1
Assembly Chairman Bitat Returns From GDR Visit I 1

LIBYA

More on Al-Qadhdhafi Address to 'Symbolic Units' I 2
Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Bulgarian Defense Minister I 4

MOROCCO

Commentary Scores Castro Speech at Nonalined Conference I 5

SUDAN

Kuwaiti Paper: 'Crisis of Confidence' With Saudi Arabia I 6
Denial of Dispute I 6

ISRAEL

Begin Bids As-Sadat Farewell at Ben-Gurion Airport N 1
Interviewed on Talks N 1
Egypt's 'Ali Interviewed on Discussions With Weizman N 4
Energy Minister Moda'i Interviewed on Oil Issue N 5
Ambassador Rosenne, French President Comment on Mideast N 6
[Jerusalem POST 7 Sep]
'AL HAMISHMAR Reports Arab Attitude Toward As-Sadat Visit N 6
[4 Sep]
MA'ARIV: Egyptians Speak in Three Voices on Palestinians N 9
[6 Sep]
HA'ARETZ Article on Soviet Subversion, As-Sadat's Attitude N 10
[7 Sep]
MA'ARIV Criticizes U.S. Reaction to Soviet Threat in Cuba N 11
[6 Sep]
Yuval Ne'eman Forms New Political Party N 11
Military Government Bans 28 Arab Books N 11

IRAN

Navy Chief Interviewed on Political, Military Topics R 1
[KEYHAN 30 Aug]
Navy To Hold Maneuvers R 3
Reportage on Events in Kordestan Province R 4
Commander's Message to Mahabad R 4
Mahabad Supports Army R 4
W. Azarbayjan Governor Addresses Sardasht R 5
Army Enters Kurdish Stronghold R 5
Sabbaghian Comments R 6
Khalkhali Releases Five People R 6
Two Killed in Piranshahr R 6
Gendarmerie Posted in Mahabad, Bowkan R 6
Chamran: Kordestan 'Insurgency' Ended R 6
Iraqi President Husayn Reportedly Invited to Visit Iran R 7
Foreign Minister's Date of Departure From Cuba Delayed R 7
Minister Says Expelled Journalists May Be Replaced R 7
London Correspondent Expelled R 8
Editors To Be Interrogated R 8
[KEYHAN 1 Sep]
FRG TV Coverage Attacked R 8
Lawyers, Judges Plead for Leading Justice Figures R 9
[ETTELA'AT 30 Aug]
Party Offers Premises to Mojahedin as 'National Duty' R 9
[ETTELA'AT 30 Aug]
Former Energy Minister Under Amuzegar Arrested R 9
[KEYHAN 30 Aug]
Ambassador to USSR Arrives in Qom To Report to Khomeyni R 10
240 Cases, 5 Deaths From Cholera Since March R 10
Salmas Tribal Chiefs Support Khomeyni R 11
Shiraz Reports Narcotics Dealers Arrested, Convicted R 11
Fasa Narcotics Dealers Arrested R 11
Khomeyni Envoy Speaks to Ahvaz Oil Industry Workers R 11
Revolution Court in Abadan Sentences Four People R 12
Tehran Reports Drug Pusher Sentenced in Rasht R 12
New Governor General of Central Province Appointed R 12
Guard Corps Commander Assassinated; Two Arrested R 13
Mahabad Revolutionary City Council Dissolved R 13
NVOI Calls for Freedom of Action for Tudeh Party R 13

SOUTH ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

Amin Speaks at Commemoration of War Centenary 3 Sep S 1
Part I S 1
Part II S 1
Marches Continue in Support of Taraki Policies S 2

BANGLADESH

Stranded Pakistanis March in Dacca Demanding Repatriation S 3

INDIA

Gandhi Urges Priority Treatment for Kampuchean Problem S 3
Tibetan Refugees in Bhutan Reportedly To Be Repatriated S 3
Concern Expressed at PRC Graziers' Intrusion Into Bhutan S 4
Chinese Embassy Denial S 4
Janata Ministry in Arunachal Pradesh Resigns S 5

PAKISTAN

Atomic Energy Chief on Country's Atomic Energy Program S 5
Briefs: Soviet Scholarships for Pakistan; S 5
Pakistani Trade Protocol With CSSR

PLO OFFICIAL DENIES REPORTED EVACUATION OF TEHRAN OFFICE

JN051045 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0915 GMT 5 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 5 Sep--A spokesman for the PLO office in Tehran has denied reports that the Iranian Foreign Ministry has asked the PLO representative in Tehran to evacuate the premises which were presented as a gift by Ayatollah Khomeyni during Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Tehran on 6 February. The spokesman told Kuwait AL-QABAS that the PLO mission has not received any official or verbal request from the Iranian Foreign Ministry to this effect. He asserted that the office will resume activities at the end of the current renovations. It is to be recalled that the PLO's office in Tehran was the Israeli Embassy building during the shah's era.

PALESTINIANS MEDIATING BETWEEN MOROCCO, ALGERIA

JN010939 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0925 GMT 1 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 1 Sep--The newspaper AL-LIWA' today reports that the Palestinian resistance is mediating between Morocco and Algeria to end the military tension between them. The paper adds that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, who has carried out a series of successful contacts in this connection, has delegated Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, to follow up these contacts in order to prevent a serious border clash. The paper points out that 'Arafat will raise this subject with the Moroccan and Algerian representatives to the nonalined summit conference in Havana.

PLO'S 'ARAFAT EXPECTED TO VISIT FRANCE

JN030729 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 3 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing will soon dispatch a personal envoy to Lebanon and some Arab capitals to get acquainted with the latest developments in the political and military situation. Citing Palestinian sources in Beirut, Kuwait AL-QABAS reports that the French envoy is expected to convey a verbal invitation to Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, from the French president to visit France to continue the French-PLO dialog which was initiated by Faruq Qaddumi during his recent visit to France.

PALESTINIANS CLAIM RESPONSIBILITY FOR EXPLOSIONS IN ISRAEL

JN051810 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1745 GMT 5 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Our Palestinian fighters operating inside the occupied homeland detonated highly explosive bombs this morning inside a small enemy soldiers' pick-up station in downtown Tel Aviv. At least five enemy soldiers were killed or wounded and the station's building was seriously damaged. Immediately afterward, Tel Aviv streets were subject to strict security measures where enemy police and border guards arrested scores of Palestinian citizens.

Another unit of our revolutionaries planted delayed-action bombs inside a tourist center frequented by enemy officers on Rafael Street in occupied Jerusalem. An unidentified number of the enemy were killed or wounded, and the tourist center was damaged. An enemy police spokesman admitted the operation this afternoon. However, the spokesman did not mention the arrest campaigns that the enemy launched following the explosion.

PALESTINIAN COMMANDER CALLS FOR ARAB AID FOR SOUTH LEBANON

LD061051 Riyadh AR-RIYAD in Arabic 4 Sep 79 pp 1, 13 LD

[Text] Beirut--A senior Palestinian military commander here yesterday revealed the objectives of the war of attrition the Zionist enemy is waging against the Palestinian resistance and unarmed civilians in south Lebanon. He said that the enemy is trying to take the initiative from the Palestinian forces and force the revolution into a defensive position. The Palestinian commander urged Arab countries to provide the necessary aid to resist the Zionist plan before it is too late. Staff Brig Gen Sa'is Sayil, director of military operations of the Palestinian revolution, said in an exclusive statement to AR-RIYAD that one result of continued Israeli bombing of the south was the eviction of more than 100,000 Lebanese and Palestinian citizens and the inflicting of heavy damage on towns, villages and Palestinian camps, as well as the large number of martyrs killed and wounded. He said that the Israeli enemy is using heavy 175 mm and 155 mm guns, rocket artillery and bomber aircraft. The enemy also sometimes launches special ground operations against villages under the UN forces' control. The fact that these forces are not prepared to fight helps the Israelis carry out such operations.

Staff Brigadier General Sayil added: We in the Palestinian revolution reply effectively to the Israeli bombing, but the fact that Lebanese civilians suffer heavy damage constitutes an element of pressure on us not to retaliate, especially since we are committed to the Lebanese state not to shell the occupied territories from its territory. Nevertheless, we are building shelters and repairing or rebuilding damaged houses. We also pay compensation to all those who suffer losses, within the means available to us. Therefore, we ask for Arab aid for this purpose, so that resistance to the Israeli attacks can continue. We know well that Israel is implementing its plan in stages; the present stage has been going on for more than 6 months. If Israel succeeds in this stage it will launch an operation to occupy the whole of south Lebanon, in order to dictate terms to the Arabs. We are well aware of this plan and are striving to foil it. The 8-day war in 1978, when we defeated the Israeli Army, is not something of the distant past, he said.

The enemy, he added, is trying through this war of attrition to take the initiative from the Palestinian forces and force the Palestinian revolution into a defensive position. But any military observer of this situation can see that the Israeli forces cannot achieve this goal, because the Palestinian forces are not regulars, and are always capable of taking the initiative through their ability to launch special operations against the Israeli forces and to choose suitable places and times for such operations. He said: If Israel thinks that our commitment to the Lebanese Government not to use its territories to launch attacks on Israel enables Israel to wage a war of attrition, and therefore to force the Palestinians into a defensive position, then it is mistaken. The best evidence to this is the fact that the Palestinian forces in the occupied territories continue to have the initiative in fighting, despite Israel's capabilities.

TUNISIAN PRIME MINISTER ADDRESSES ARAB LEAGUE BOARD

LD041804 Tunis TAP in English 1345 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

["Premier Hedi Nouira Addressing the Participants in the 27th Session of the Arab League Economic and Social Board: It Is Necessary to Work Out an Arab Economic Code and Stick to It"--TAP Headline]

[Text] Sousse (Tunisia), Sept 4, (TAP)--Chairing Monday in Sousse (Tunisia) the opening of the 27th session of the Arab League Economic and Social Board, Premier Hedi Nouira set forth a number of impressions and suggestions concerning the Arab common economic strategy, which can be grouped as follows:

--The inter-Arab trade is always inferior to the tenth of the total volume of the Arab exchanges. This weakness does not result from a lack of structures or resolutions. All the difficulty consists in this: As long as the political side comes first (at the expense of the economic one) no Arab economic integration is credible.

--An Arab common economic code secure from any political sudden impulse has to be worked out.

--The Arab economic construction has to be achieved by successive touches, without improvisation, and on a basis of punctual projects. These projects have to be well negotiated and rationally worked out (figures, advances, security etc).

--The best way to protect "our new-born industries" is not to stop importation for by doing this our industries will be safe from bureaucracy, stagnation and marginalism. [sentence as received] It is at this cost that Tunisia's young industry has managed to place its production on foreign markets and at competitive prices.

--The developing countries' industrial police can be described as follows:

--Creation of an industry appealed to meet the local needs and reduce the imports.

--Once the domestic market is saturated, foreign markets are aimed at.

But this policy has proved disappointing since these industries cannot export because their production is not competitive.

--The best way to avoid economic marginalisation is to keep open to the external market. (See China's experience)

--Importing technology is not enough, because the Arab industries need qualified staff and specialized works.

--Between 1962 and 1967 over 53,356 highly qualified cadres, left for the U.S., Canada and France (technicians, biologists, doctors and engineers). That is why it is necessary to keep our cadres at home and ensure to them the same advantages they get abroad.

--It is necessary to develop our respective economies while (?maintaining) collective decisions, this being an essential step towards the Arab economic construction.

--The achievement of an Arab integrated economic construction should not take place by means of Arab financial surpluses.

--The creation of Arab funds for development remains the ideal solution.

--Except for the Federal Republic of Germany, the industrialized countries aid programmes demand that all loans granted to any country have to finance the acquisition of goods and services from these same industrialized countries.

--The links of economic complementarity exists within the Arab countries.

In conclusion Premier Hedi Nouira appealed to participants to act more and talk less and reminded that any achievement at the Arab level has to be grounded on collective, earnest, and credible projects.

SAUDI ARABIA

KING KHALID ARRIVES IN GENEVA FOR VISIT

LD012115 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 1 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz arrived in Geneva, safely and under the protection of God, at 1830 this afternoon, Riyadh time, to spend some time there. Accompanying the king is His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-Aziz, minister of aviation and defense. On his arrival, the king was welcomed by a number of princes led by His Royal Highness Prince Majid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of municipal and rural affairs, and Prince Ahmed ibn al-'Aziz, deputy interior minister.

Deputy Premier's Arrival

LD041716 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] Geneva--His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdullah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy premier and commander of the National Guard, arrived in Geneva at 1800 to greet King Khalid ibn al-'Aziz and present a detailed report on his meetings with a number of Arab leaders in Tripoli and Fes. His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdullah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz left Fes airport at 1500 this afternoon.

Khalid Receives UAE President

LD062145 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 2003 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Geneva--King Khalid this evening received at his residence in Geneva Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, the UAE president, in the presence of the minister of defense and aviation, Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; and Minister of Social and Municipal Affairs Majid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. Also present were members of the delegation accompanying Shaykh Zayid, comprising the crown prince of Umm al-Quwayin, Shaykh Rashid ibn Ahmad al-Mu'allah and the commander in chief of the UAE Armed Forces and Abu Dhabi crown prince Shaykh Sultan ibn Zayid. After the meeting, Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al-Nuhayyan and delegation had dinner with the king.

MONETARY ESTABLISHMENT ISSUES STATISTICAL BULLETIN

LD051153 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0845 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 4 September 79, SNA--The Saudi economy achieved noticeable progress in the year beginning 11 December 77 and ending 30 November 78. The economy maintained its impetus and also achieved a noticeable drop in the rate of inflation. The first statistical bulletin issued by the Saudi Monetary Establishment (SME) for the current year said that several factors combined to achieve this development, particularly the pursuit of a monetary policy aimed at organizing and guiding government spending and reducing the private sector liquidity.

In addition, the elimination of bottlenecks which used to obstruct supply has increased and facilitated the flow of imports to meet the growing demand of local development sectors.

The bulletin said that imports from the main exporters to the kingdom increased by 32.5 percent in 1978 and from November 77 to 2 December 78 its value reached 52.3 billion riyals, about $15.7 billion, compared with 39.9 billion riyals, or $11.9 billion, in the previous year.

The bulletin added that imports transferred through commercial banks from 11 December 77 to 29 November 78, increased by 20.3 percent over the previous year, reaching 30.1 billion riyals, and increased by 10.9 percent in the first quarter of the current year, reaching 7.7 billion riyals. The bulletin pointed to the continued inclination toward decline in monetary growth (?in terms of) means of payment in its wider definition, which includes money in use and the total deposits (?and the) private sector. The rate of growth reached 26.8 percent from 11 December 77 to 29 November 78 compared with a growth rate of 47.8 percent in the previous year and 66.6 percent the year before that. This slowdown is attributed mainly to reduced general spending and the increased deficit in the private sector balance of payments, as indicated by increased imports and other external payments.

The bulletin said that the average growth in the money in use reached 20.9 percent, while checking account and savings deposits and time deposits recorded an average growth of 33.5 percent and 73.1 percent respectively. There was a decrease in other deposits average 1.6 percent, including foreign currency deposits and deposits in return for letters of credit and guarantees. In this context, it pointed to another notable development--the rapid growth in time deposits, averaging three times the former rate, or from 26.2 percent in the year ending 10 December 77 to 73.1 the following year. As a result, the ratio of savings and time deposits to the means of payment which had gradually declined to 5.4 percent in the year ending 10 December 77 from 9 percent 2 years earlier, went up again to 7.4 percent in the year that began on 11 December 77.

The bulletin spoke about prices and said that the achievement of the balance between the size of monetary supply and demand had its positive influence on the general state of prices and the well-being of the citizens. The annual average of the cost of living of an urban family with a monthly income of between 600 and 899 riyals declined for the first time since the 1970, when the index was first introduced, by 1.6 percent in 1978. There was also a decline in the indices as a result of the decline in the food and housing indices by 2.4 and 6.2 percent respectively in (?the year ending 29 November 1978). These indices are weighted at 52.19 and 24.98 percent respectively in the cost of living index. The General Statistics Authority began publishing new reference numbers for the cost of living for a Saudi family with monthly income of between 2,000 and 7,000 riyals, a group representing 60 percent of the population, in the first quarter of this year.

The bulletin said that the state's general budget for the coming year expresses support of economic development in a way that suits financial stability and that while this budget commands harmony between government spending and the absorption ability of the economy it concentrates on the productive capability and improving services. The bulletin reviewed the most important economic developments in the kingdom from 11 December 77 to 29 November 78 and the first half of 1978 beginning 30 November. It also included statistical statements available to the SME.

COMMENTATOR ON CUBAN PRESENCE IN ETHIOPIA

LD060726 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Husayn al-'Askari commentary]

[Text] The International Institute for Strategic Studies, in its annual report, declared that Cuba has begun to withdraw some of its forces from Africa, except from Ethiopia.

It is evident to political observes that Cuba now represents the spearhead on which the Soviet Union depends to achieve its aim of dominating some vital parts of the world, including Africa. Under the pretext of supporting liberation movement, the Cuban forces are directed to penetrate into the heart of Africa in a process which can be described as an attempt to entrench Soviet presence within the continued conflict between the two superpowers.

There have been about 25,000 Cuban soldiers in Africa in addition to the presence of military advisers in some of the states of the Middle East and Africa. As clear evidence of this open intervention in the affairs of the African continent is the tension witnessed in the Horn of Africa, which is directly influencing the security and stability of the region. This is because Ethiopia, in depending on the estimated 17,000 Cuban soldiers, is depriving itself of the ability to solve the border conflicts with Eritrea and in the Ogaden in an African spirit.

The signs show that most of the military operations in the Horn region are undertaken under the supervision of Soviet experts and implemented by means of the Cuban forces. This has made more distant the possibility of a peaceful solution, a solution on the form of which Addis Ababa was about to agree through African understanding. But communist pressure deprived it of the right to determine the future of its relations with its neighbors resulting in the end in an explosion in the region which threatened the security of the Red Sea and stability and security in the region generally.

When Cuba defies the concepts of coexistence and peaceful solutions of African problems, and when the matter developes into something like a semioccupation of Ethiopia, it is necessary for African states to intervene to dislodge this nightmare from the Ethiopian people which, according to all reports, have a real desire to coexist with the Eritrean people. This desire became more tangible after the appearance of opposition trends to the present regime in Addis Ababa.

In view of the reports of the International Institute for Strategic Studies About the growing Cuban presence in Africa, it is necessary for the African states to make a move before it is too late to save themselves from a communist onslaught which aims at controlling the resouces of the continent and at increasing the areas of conflict in the world, thus threatening peace and security. Cuba, before standing up to speak in the nonalined conference, should first of all adhere to all the principles of this movement as its present conduct is incompatible with these principles and serves, in one way or another, foremost the Soviet Union's aims, which are familiar to the whole world.

UAE

PRESIDENT LEAVES TRIPOLI FOR ZURICH

JN031125 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1110 GMT 3 Sep 79 JN

[Excerpt] Tripoli, 3 September--UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan left Tripoli this afternoon en route to Zurich on a private visit to Switzerland.

PRESIDENT CALLS ON ERITREAN FRONTS TO UNITE

JN061442 Doha QNA in Arabic 1405 GMT 6 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Doha, 6 September--The Qatari weekly newspaper AR-RAYAH has learned that UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has called on the three revolution fronts to unite in order to confront the difficult circumstances that the Eritrean people and revolution are going through.

The paper quoted a diplomatic source today as saying that His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan met during the past few days with an ELF-PLF delegation under Osman Saleh Sabe and an EPLF delegation under the front's Secretary General Ramadan Nur, both of whom welcomed the president's initiative to achieve Eritrean national unity.

A revolutionary council delegation under Ahmad Nasir is expected to arrive in the UAE to meet with His Highness Shaykh Zayid to discuss the same subject.

A draft for Eritrean national unity will be drawn up after consultations between Shaykh Zayid and the revolution's leaders, the paper added.

The paper has learned from Arab diplomatic sources that the proposed unity formula will be based on that of the PLO and the revolution leaders will be invited to discuss and approve the Eritrean national unity formula.

MALTA'S MINTOFF ARRIVES 5 SEPTEMBER

JN051849 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1820 GMT 5 Sep 79 JN

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 5 September--Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff arrived in Abu Dhabi this evening at the head of a delegation on an official 3-day visit to the UAE.

Mintoff was met by His Highness Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id al-Maktum, vice president and prime minister.

During his visit, Mintoff will hold talks with officials on political and economic relations between the two friendly states, petroleum affairs and issues of common interest.

Talks Begin

JN052041 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1915 GMT 5 Sep 79 JN

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 5 September--The official talks between the UAE and Malta began here this evening.

The UAE delegation to the talks was headed by His Highness Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id al-Maktum, vice president and prime minister. The Maltese delegation was headed by Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff, who is currently visiting the UAE.

'Abd ar-Rahman al-Jarwan, UAE Foreign Ministry under secretary, said at the end of this session that during the meeting, talks were held on relations between the UAE and Malta concerning cooperation between them, particularly in the economic fields.

The EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY says that the two sides reviewed the situation in the Middle East and discussed relations between the Mediterranean states and the Arab world.

The Maltese side praised the UAE's continuous support for the developing countries and expressed the hope that the current visit will consolidate the relations of cooperation between the UAE and Malta.

The visiting prime minister expressed his support for the Arab causes in all international forums and his readiness to support the Palestinian cause in all spheres.

Talks Resume 6 Sep

JN061014 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0940 GMT 6 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 6 September--Talks between the UAE and Maltese delegations resumed here today. The UAE delegation was led by the UAE minister of state for cabinet affairs and head of the Maltese prime minister's escort mission, Sa'id al-Ghayth, and the Maltese side was led by Attorney General (Okar Firi), who is accompanying the Maltese prime minister on his current visit to Abu Dhabi.

After the talks, an official source said: The talks dealt with joint bilateral cooperation, especially in economic fields. The Maltese side expressed its desire to develop and strengthen relations with the UAE and the other Arab states, in view of the longstanding cultural ties between the Arab and Maltese people and Malta's geographic importance as a center of trade between the Arab world and Europe.

The two sides also discussed the memorandum submitted by the Maltese Government to the Arab League on the foundations of economic cooperation between Malta and the Arab states.

The source said that the UAE delegation has agreed to study the economic feasibility of a number of investment projects referred by the delegation to the investment authority.

It is to be recalled that the Maltese Government obtained a loan from the Abu Dhabi fund for Arab economic development last year for the implementation of economic projects.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT RETURNS TO ALEXANDRIA

NC061455 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1450 GMT 6 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Alexandria, 6 Sep--President Anwar as-Sadat returned safely to the homeland this afternoon following a successful 3-day visit to Israel.

President and Mrs as-Sadat were met on their arrival at Janaklis airport in Alexandria at 1600 today by Vice President and Mrs Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

Briefs Khalil

NC062108 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 6 Sep 79 NC

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat tonight telephoned Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil from Alexandria to inquire about his health. The conversation lasted some time during which Dr Mustafa Khalil was briefed on President as-Sadat's visit to Haifa.

President as-Sadat will meet with Dr Mustafa Khalil in Cairo on Sunday morning.

MINISTERS 'ALI, WEIZMAN TO DISCUSS UN FORCES IN SINAI

NC052255 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2236 GMT 5 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 5 Sep--Egyptian Defense Minister Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman will meet within the next few weeks to resume their discussions regarding the formation of an alternative international peacekeeping force in Sinai.

Reporting this in its Thursday issue, AL-AHRAM says that Egypt has called for the participation of U.S. forces in some positions in Sinai.

The Egyptian and Israeli defense ministers met in General 'Ali's suite at the Dan Carmel Hotel in Haifa. They discussed the proposed alternatives to the UN Emergency Forces, whose term of operation in Sinai expired last month.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MEXICO 5 SEP

NC051205 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1135 GMT 5 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 5 Sep--An Egyptian parliamentary delegation headed by People's Assembly Speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib left Cairo at noon today for Mexico, where it will hold political and parliamentary discussions before proceeding to Venezuela.

In Venezuela the delegation will attend the meetings of the international parliamentary conference opening in the Venezuelan capital of Caracas on 13 September. The conference will be attended by parliamentary representatives from 76 countries. After the conference, the delegation will visit the United States where it will hold a series of political meetings.

ROBERT STRAUSS TO VISIT CAIRO, ISRAEL 9-12 SEP

NC061210 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1145 GMT 6 Sep 79 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 6 September--MENA has learned that Robert Strauss, President Carter's envoy and head of the U.S. delegation to the autonomy talks, will arrive in Cairo on Sunday for talks with Egyptian officials on the efforts being made to achieve progress in the Palestinian autonomy negotiations and toward a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

Strauss' talks in Cairo will last 2 days. He will leave for Israel on Tuesday for similar talks with Israeli officials. He will be back in Cairo on Wednesday and return to Washington the same day.

AL-AKHBAR LAUDS AS-SADAT'S MILITARY SUPPORT FOR MOROCCO

LD061229 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 3 Sep 79 p 6 LD

[Editorial: "Why Is Egypt Helping Morocco?"]

[Excerpts] President Anwar as-Sadat's decision to give full military aid to Morocco has astonished world circles. What was more astonishing is that the decision has been followed by executive measures and practical steps. President as-Sadat has contacted King Hassan II and informed him of Egypt's full military support. The reason for the astonishment is that this has come despite the fact that Morocco has severed relations with Egypt and that Moroccan politicians have joined the rejectionists and have been concealing the truth from the Moroccan people.

It was for this reason that President as-Sadat's decision astonished the world circles and was a shock to those Arabs who gathered at the Baghdad summit and decided to isolate Egypt. Those who have been astonished or shocked by the president's decision to help Morocco have overlooked an irrevocable fact about Egypt's stand and forgotten that the president's decision is merely a natural reaction stemming from Egypt's historical responsibility toward Arab people from the Atlantic to the Gulf.

However, there is one conclusion that we must draw from the significance of President as-Sadat's action--namely that the present dispute over Western Sahara between Morocco and certain other countries is not in fact a dispute among Arab countries so that it cannot be said that Egypt is helping one Arab country against the other. The Sahara problem, as it stands, is conspiracy hatched by foreign ambitions for whose implementation they mobilized the cat's-paws in Algeria, Al-Qadhdhafi's Libya, in Tunisia, which has been bribed, and in Mauritania, which also received a bribe. The Cuban soldiers directly fighting against Moroccan soldiers are also cat's-paws. Therefore, it is a widespread conspiracy encircling Morocco from every side and whose real target is the Moroccan monarch and the Arab character of Morocco.

We believe that this is the secret behind President as-Sadat's rush to help Morocco with the aim of saving it from the clutches of the conspiracy which has been hatched by foreign ambitions and in which communism has a hand to insure that all the North African countries--or what we call the Arab Maghreb countries--will be subject to communist influence and ambitions.

It is now clear that the conspiracy to boycott and isolate Egypt is aimed at serving those foreign ambitions and strengthening their influence on the Arab countries. It is regrettable and painful that it is the Arab oil funds that have implemented this conspiracy, that rallied supporters and agents for it and hired trumpets for its false propaganda. This is why we realize the great significance of President as-Sadat's announcement of help and full military support for Morocco as this is Egypt's responsibility and great historical position.

AL-AKHBAR SCORES SAUDI VIEW OF EGYPTIAN-MOROCCAN TIES

LD070809 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 4 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Musa Sabri article: "Why Has the Prince Flown?"]

[Excerpt] Saudi Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the deputy prime minister and commander of the Saudi National Guard, yesterday suddenly flew to Morocco from Libya where he was attending the celebration of the 1 September Revolution anniversary. At the celebration, he applauded Al-Qadhdhafi as he attacked Egypt and praised Libya's madman who has called a thousand times for the annihilation of the Saudi royal family and accused it of being reactionary and an agent of imperialism.

The prince left the celebrations in Libya and suddenly flew to Morocco as soon as he heard that Egypt has responded to the Moroccan monarch's request for arms aid and that Egypt was firmly on the side of Morocco.

This sudden development caused terrible confusion among the rejectionist states. Algeria attacked Egypt and accused King Hassan of being insincere in breaking relations with Egypt and joining the rejectionist states. Meanwhile, Damascus and Baghdad remained completely silent, faced with this surprise, while Tunisia realized that silence is a virtue. But Saudi Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, who leads the campaign of hatred against Egypt, took to the air to find out the truth.

The Saudi prince did not imagine that cooperation between Egypt and Morocco could be renewed or that contacts could take place between President as-Sadat and King Hassan. Nor did he imagine that Morocco would ask Egypt to supply it with arms for the Sahara war.

The Saudi prince, who owns a sumptuous palace in Morocco, imagined that the promises he made to Morocco could fight the battle of the Sahara and that Saudi economic influence was capable of solving territorial problems in the Maghreb. But experience has proved that Egypt is capable of helping and that it was sincere in offering aid to any Arab country that might be exposed to aggression and ask for aid.

But the Saudi prince faced a dilemma. All his persistent efforts in waging a campaign of hatred against Egypt had collapsed. Even his visit to Al-Qadhdhafi and his disregard for all Al-Qadhdhafi's past insults to the Saudi royal family seemed to have been a stand against and not in favor of the family. The prince hastened to ask for a meeting with King Hassan, hoping to stop cooperation between Egypt and Morocco, to embarrass the king and to change his mind about requesting Egyptian arms. He was surprised that contact should take place between Hassan and As-Sadat after all that happened at the Fes meeting, and when he imagined that he had erected a cordon around Egypt.

How I wish, as an Arab citizen, that those with the responsibility of rule in those countries known to be moderate would give up spreading hostility and fanning hatred, because Arab destiny is far more important than selfish interests.

GOVERNMENT REPORTEDLY SHIPPED ARMS TO MOROCCO

LD061512 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 4 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT bureau report]

[Text] Cairo-Egyptian sources have stated that Egypt had actually sent shipments of military aid to Morocco via Spain before President as-Sadat announced Egypt's support for Morocco in the Sahara conflict.

AL-AKHBAR URGES EXPULSION OF CUBA FROM NONALINED

LD061355 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 2 Sep 79 p 6 LD

[Ahmad Zayn article: "Alinement With Moscow"]

[Excerpts] One of the strangest things happening nowadays is what is going on in Cuba under the false name of the "nonalinement conference." Nonalinement, the principles on which it is established and the efforts throughout the years to achieve these principles have absolutely nothing to do with the conspiracy which the Soviet Union is hatching and which its agents, foremost of which is Cuba, are trying to implement.

The strange thing is that a country claiming to be nonalined is actually occupied militarily by the Soviet Union. A Soviet brigade armed with tanks and guns is occupying Cuban territory; that is, Cuba is a country occupied by the Soviet Union. This occupation makes the expulsion of Cuba from the nonalined conference and the nonalined movement essential and necessary if the conference wishes to preserve its paramount principle--nonalinement with any of the two superpowers.

But Castro, who is first and foremost alined with the Soviet Union, wants not only to lead but also to dictate to the nonalined countries and force them all to comply with Moscow's orders. Castro has been well known in recent years for interfering in the nonalined states in Africa and Asia with the aim of doing away with their independence and for sending Cuban troops to Ghana, Ethiopia, Somalia, Aden and the POLISARIO. His interference in Libya is well-known, too. Furthermore, Castro, together with Soviet armed forces, has intervened in most of the wars in Africa and tried to enable the Soviet Union to extend its control to the Arab oil areas in Saudi Arabia and Qatar.

If Castro has violated the nonalined movement first by turning his country into a Soviet base receiving a Soviet armored brigade and then by interfering with the independence of the nonalined states and striking at every country whose regime is not loyal to Moscow, by what right is he now speaking on behalf of the nonalined movement and who has authorized him to try to impose Soviet wishes on this movement which he joined only recently? Should this conference not have devoted its meeting to expelling him from the movement since it has been established that the nonalined conference is meeting in a country protected by a Soviet armored brigade, a country that has attacked nonalined states, violated their independence and killed their people? Whatever happens at the Havana conference will not affect Egypt. As for those who are spreading their venom in Havana, they will achieve nothing but weakening the nonalined movement and doing away with its principles so that it will become an alined movement or a new Warsaw Pact.

PRESIDENT HUSAYN REPORTEDLY INVITED TO VISIT IRAN

JN051036 Doha QNA in Arabic 1000 GMT 5 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 5 September--Iranian Foreign Minister Ibrahim Yazdi said that he has invited Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to visit Tehran. Yazdi, who is now in Havana to attend the nonalined summit conference, told Kuwait AL-QABAS that elements of U.S. and Israeli intelligence are trying to harm Iran's relations with its neighbors, particularly Iraq. The Iranian minister asserted that his country is endeavoring to achieve a better understanding with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

MAURITANIAN MINISTER ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE FOR HUSAYN

JN051655 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1635 GMT 5 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 5 September--Mauritanian Industry and Mines Minister Mohamed el Moktar Ould Zamel arrived here today on a visit of several days to Iraq. In a statement following his arrival, Mr Zamel said that he is carrying a message for President Saddam Husayn from Mohamed Mahmoud Ould Ahmed Louly, chairman of the Mauritanian Committee of National Salvation, on relations between the two fraternal countries and events in the Arab arena. Mr Zamel added that he will discuss trade relations and ways to promote them with officials in Iraq.

Received by Acting President

JN051954 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1840 GMT 5 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 5 September--Acting President of the Republic 'Izzat Ibrahim received Mauritanian Minister of Industry and Mines Mohamed el Moktar Ould Zamel here today. During the meeting, 'Izzat Ibrahim was handed a written message from Mauritanian President Mohammed Mahmoud Ould Ahmed Louly addressed to President Saddam Husayn. The message deals with the Arab situation and relations between the two fraternal countries.

Meets Prime Minister

JN052022 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1945 GMT 5 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 5 September--Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, met here tonight with Mohamed el Moktar Ould Zamel, Mauritanian minister of industry and mines, who is currently visiting Iraq. During the meeting, the two sides reviewed the current Arab situation, particularly that concerning Mauritania's recent stand toward the issue of Western Sahara. They also discussed bilateral relations, the ways Iraq can contribute to supporting Mauritania and the preparations made for an Iraqi delegation's coming visit to Mauritania to be led by Taha Yasin Ramadan.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER RETURNS FROM BULGARIA 6 SEP

JN060850 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0820 GMT 6 Sep 79 JN

[Excerpt] Iraqi Agriculture and Agrarian Reform Minister 'Amir Mahdi returned here at dawn today, after having led the Iraqi side to the meeting of the Joint Iraqi-Bulgarian Committee, which recently concluded its activities in Sofia. In a statement to INA, Mahdi said that he signed a protocol on Iraqi-Bulgarian economic, agricultural, information, cultural, transport and communications cooperation.

PRINCE FAHD SENDS MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT SARKIS

LD061916 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1615 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Beirut--Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis today received a message from the [Saudi] deputy king and crown prince, His Royal Highness Prince Fahd Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, reaffirming the Saudi Kingdom's attitude of support for the fraternal Lebanese people.

The message was delivered by the kingdom's ambassador to Lebanon, Shaykh Ali ash-Sha'ir, during his meeting with President Sarkis today. The Saudi ambassador to Lebanon said that during the meeting he briefed President Sarkis on the results of his contacts with officials in the kingdom.

Ash-Sha'ir also said that he had handed over a $5 million check representing aid from the kingdom to the population of southern Lebanon. The Saudi ambassador said that the kingdom will not reject or voice reservations about any invitation by Lebanon to attend any conference aimed at salvaging the south and normalizing the situation in Lebanon.

Shaykh Ash-Sha'ir said that he expected an Arab summit meeting to be held in November 1979, but he added that the venue has not yet been fixed. He stressed that the problem of southern Lebanon will be one of the most important issues on the summit's agenda. The Saudi ambassador expressed the hope of seeing the realization of Arab efforts aimed at salvaging the situation in Lebanon.

RIGHTIST MILITIAS SHELL SOUTHERN TOWNS

NC070825 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 7 Sep 79 NC

[Excerpt] Last night the villages of Bra'shit, Haddathah and 'Ayta az-Zutt in the central sector of southern Lebanon came under heavy machinegun fire from the border strip militias. Artillery was also used and some shells fell on Bra'shit, Haddathah and Tibnin, which are under the control of the Irish contingent, and on 'Ayta az-Zutt and Haris, which are under the Dutch contingent's control.

The shelling, which continued for 3 hours, stopped at dawn today. No casualties were reported, but there was extensive material damage.

TWO ISRAELI FIGHTER PLANES FLY OVER BEIRUT

NC070940 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 7 Sep 79 NC

[Text] At 1030 today, two Israeli fighter planes flew over Beirut at low altitude. Antiaircraft guns opened fire on the planes, which then flew over the sea.

SUNNITES REPORTEDLY CLASH WITH 'ALAWITES

NC061430 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 6 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Damascus and the Syrian information media have continued to shroud in strict secrecy the security incidents that have taken place in a number of major Syrian towns, particularly Latakia, Aleppo, Homs, Hamah and Tartus. Informed sources have reported to the Voice of Lebanon Radio that there were many reasons for the murder of the 'Alawite shaykh, the most important being that he was an Al-Azhar University graduate and had Sunnite inclinations. The sources add that his murder set the stage in Latakis where, as a result, a prominent Sunnite, Shaykh Nadir al-Husari, was assassinated. The day of his funeral was an occasion for some elements to open fire on the mourners, killing six persons--including two from the Ash-Shahruri family and another from the Al-Mufti family--and wounding over 15 others who were taken to the hospital for treatment. Other information received by the Voice of Lebanon Radio indicates that as a result of this and the previous incident, the Sunnites who had weapons for self-defense set off a dynamite explosion. Their attempt to seize the police post of Ash-Shaykh Zahir area succeeded, and, using the available weapons, they resisted the intelligence men for 4 days.

The reaction of the 'Alawites was to raid the Sunnite stores in Latakia, setting them on fire and detaining about 400 Sunnites in prisons. The 'Alawites also set fire to a number of mosques in the town, including 'Umar Ibn al-Khattab Mosque, and three fuel stations. The latest reports indicate that the Syrian Sunnites are still on strike in Latakia. They have set a number of conditions for lifting their strike. The most important are: release of the 500 detainees, compensation to the owners of the damaged stores, a personal guarantee from President Hafiz al-Asad that anti-Sunnite actions would not be repeated in Syrian towns, and the replacement of the man responsible for the intelligence department in Latakia.

Rif'at al-Asad [the president's brother] has failed in his attempts to convince the Sunnite personalities to call off the strike. These personalities insisted on talking to President al-Asad in order to obtain direct, absolute and definite guarantees. The Voice of Lebanon reported these events and affirmed that about 2,000 soldiers of the Special Forces had been sent to Latakia with heavy weapons in order to stop the disturbances there.

Arrivals from Syria reported today that explosions and exchanges of gunfire and heavy artillery were heard throughout last night in Latakia and Tartus as well as in the neighboring areas.

Northern Border Closed

NC061732 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 6 Sep 79 NC

[Text] The Lebanese-Syrian border in Al-'Aridah was closed today due to the deteriorating situation in Syria, particularly in Latakia. Our correspondent reports that the current developments in northern Syria and the escalation of the present conflict in Latakia led to the Syrian decision to close the border with Lebanon.

ALGERIA

ASH-SHA'B DENOUNCES AS-SADAT'S SUPPORT FOR MOROCCO

LD050943 Algiers ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 2 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "One Drowning Man Extends His Hand to Another"]

[Text] "I am prepared to support Morocco militarily to the end." This is what As-Sadat told journalists yesterday. This stand surprised nobody and hardly deserves comment because the Egyptian ruler, who is in a state of suffocating isolation, is prepared to ally himself even with the devil in order to break the siege around him.

It is not surprising that As-Sadat should adopt such a stand since he has betrayed the Arab cause and sold out Egypt. But As-Sadat's declared stand reveals the nature of the strategic relations between the Cairo and Rabat regimes and the degree of coordination in imperialism's onslaught against the Arab nation whether through its tools in the Arab East or the Arab West.

As-Sadat did not forget the favor Hassan II did for him when he encouraged him and smoothed the way for him to follow the path of treason that threw him into the lap of Zionism. Also, As-Sadat still dreams about the Rabat King's renown, talking about "marrying Jewish genius to Arab finance."

The fact is that the Arab solidarity which the Rabat regime is displaying today within the framework of the Arab boycott of As-Sadat's regime is only a transitional stand dictated by fear of isolation. It is because of such false solidarity that the Arab nation has suffered defeats and setbacks throughout the last 30 years since stabs in the back are more effective than stabs by known enemies.

Yet another fact is that the military force which As-Sadat is brandishing will intimidate nobody. The Saharan people, through their steadfastness, have proved capable of resisting a similar military force. Moreover, the Algerian people, whose revolution is the cause of the Rabat rulers' malice and threats, have sufficient experience and ability to confront those who have adopted defeat as a slogan of triumph.

ASSEMBLY CHAIRMAN BITAT RETURNS FROM GDR VISIT

LD051407 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Mr Rabah Bitat, chairman of the People's National Assembly, has returned to Algiers following an official visit to the GDR at the head of a parliamentary delegation. Mr Bitat was received by Mr Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee. He also held talks with Mr Sindermann, chairman of the People's Chamber, with Mr Mielke, member of the Politburo, and with the GDR minister of foreign affairs and prime minister. The frank and cordial discussions dealt with bilateral cooperation and prospects for strengthening them. They also dealt with the international situation and on this point the exchanges of views were convergent. It should be noted that the Algerian parliamentary delegation visited the Magdeburg area, where it (was able to see) major industrial projects and make contact with Algerian workers training in the GDR.

LIBYA

MORE ON AL-QADHDHAFI ADDRESS TO 'SYMBOLIC UNITS'

LD062040 Tripoli JANA in English 1405 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] Tripoli, Sep 6, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The leader of the Great First September Revolution, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, delivered a speech yesterday during his meeting with the symbolic units of Arab armies. The address reads as follows:

"I came to personally present you with the Badge of the Great First September, a token of my appreciation, that of your brethren the members of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces and the Libyan people, men and women who deemed that you deserved appreciation and honour. For this reason I have come to present you with the Badge of the Great First September. We feel that during these celebrations, at this particular time, we are actually one people, with one homeland and one army, despite the fact that we raise different flags, perform different anthems and wear different uniforms. But all these are artificial and irrelevant formalities which do not alter the truth. The truth is that the Arab nation is one nation and the Arab people one people.

The establishment of one Arab army is also possible and all the regional differences which now seem to characterize every group are not here to remain. They are not real. The reality as I said is that of the one nation, one people and one army.

Then it is neither far fetched nor impossible with Arab determination that these regional formalities which divide the Arab nation should disappear. It is neither far fetched nor impossible that this nation rises beyond regionalism and that we find one day that this uniform which marks the difference between us disappears while we wear one national costume and weave out of these various flags one Arab flag. We might find the differences which divide between us eliminated by the one nation. Then we would have achieved the true Arab unity, our dream and hope.

We have recorded your presence with us, in the 10th pages of the record of the Great First of September Revolution as well as in the hearts of the Libyan people. We do not have material things worth giving to you and which can last to remind us of this day except the Medal of the Great First of September which we have just awarded to you.

We feel that you are by the side of the Libyan people in the battle of challenge in which they face the enemy of the Arab nation's enemy, represented in imperialist, Zionist and reactionary forces, positioned on the borders of Libya.

We affirm to you that the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, the units of which you have seen in the parade, are also at your disposition. It is your force and a force for the country and a force for you at your disposition to fight by your side. The tanks, the modern planes, the guns are all yours and the soldiers are your brothers. In this national military parade and this gathering the unity of our Arab nation and the unity of the slogans we raise is embodied. The slogans include: one Arab army, chanted by Arabism everywhere.

The possibility of the establishment of one Arab army is not ruled out. In the parade you showed the whole world that the Arab nation was one nation and at the same time it proved Arab unity, and fastness of getting together from the Gulf to the ocean on the day of the Great Al-Fatah. The national parade was a challenge to the world which might think that Arabs were not strong and incapable of getting together and to have understanding.

The leader said: "We wanted to challenge the world, (Israel) and America. We want to show the whole world that the Arab nation is one nation and its national festivals are one. Your participation on this military and political level proved that Al-Fatah does not belong to the Libyans only but to the whole Arab nation. The same thing applies to the Palestinian problem, because it belongs to the whole Arab nation Palestine is the stolen homeland of the Arabs. Therefore Al-Fatah is the feast of all Arabs, the million Algerian martyrs are the war of the whole Arab nation in its immoralized battle.

So Al-Fatah is your day of celebration and your revolution, the revolution of all the Arabs, similarly the Arab Gulf, the UAE, Qatar, (?Bahrain) and Kuwait is for all the Arabs their wall and shield. What happens to it happens to us. (?It) harms this wall it harms us all and its strength is our strength as much as Al-Fatah is your nominal day. The steadfastness of Jordan is the steadfastness of the Arab nation and the long front guarded by Jordan (?is) the front of the Arab nation. For instance what does the name "Umm Qais" which is carried by Libyan tanks during the parade mean to you? This means that "Umm Qais" height is for all the [word indistinct] as a rock and a defence position against the enemy.

Syria and Egypt were the forces of confrontation in the north and the south, but after As-Sadat had pulled out, an Arab position has fallen, this affected the Arab nation and we all lost this position.

The steadfastness of Syria in the northern front is an advanced position for the Arab nation.

We wanted the south and the north of Yemen to be united, because this unity is for the Arab nation as much as it is for the Yemeni people and a step on the path of unity.

As much as the above mentioned places possessed by the Arab and all are national matters, Al-Fatah with your presence became yours and a national day of the Arab nation.

The presence of these symbolic units shows the Arab strength and unity. So we want to reply to the world that we are not in a weak position, but why did As-Sadat surrender? Are we short of strength? No, we are not. We inspected the Arab force during the celebration of 10th anniversary of the Great First of September Revolution. Again, are we short of man or material forces? No, we are not. But we also possess oil and strength so there is no justification for capitulation and why should the nation surrender? This is the Arab strength and unity.

In 1948, 1967 and 1973 all the Arabs from the [word indistinct] to the Gulf took part in the wars, from Kuwait, Iraq, [word indistinct] Algeria and Libya, were the tanks, fighters, cannons and soldiers. The gunboats and the 155-mm cannons crossing the Suez Canal were Libyan and the first artillary to fire was Libyan too.

So the Arabs are capable of mobilizing such force when it is needed, hence what is the justification for the capitulation? Is there any reason for one country or more than one to surrender?

The Palestinian people's struggle is escalating day after day, the (?Israelis) are living in fear because of the fedayeen. The Arab nation possesses will for sacrifice, and has girls like Dalal Mughrabi who sacrificed her life. The (?Israelis) are also afraid of the coaches because they think that a Palestinian has implemented in it an explosive device. So the enemies are not in a stronger position to make us surrender like As-Sadat. They are living in fear because of the Palestinian fedayeen, any move by the Palestinian frightens them. They are even frightened of their shadows, thinking it is a Palestinian.

Hence this nation has no justification whatsoever for capitulation. It also rejects it. It carries out heroic actions and sacrifices martyrs as much as it had sacrificed one million martyrs in Algeria. This nation that sacrificed one million martyrs in a part of its territories will never submit, kneel or be beaten by the enemies.

The Yemen was part of Britain and they believed she will remain, but look today where Britain is, and Yemen is democratic, popular and side by side with the Arab armies. She had also sacrificed many martyrs in order to remain an Arab country.

The battle in Libya lasted for twenty years, during which three-quarters of a million were sacrificed as martyrs.

In the past, how many invaders we defeated such as the Crusaders, Mongolians, and the Tartars. Then a man like As-Sadat came along preaching for capitulation. But the Palestinians are capable and have the will to fight and liberate the Arab nation which is backing them. So what is the justification for capitulation.

We have fedayeen who drink blood, so why should we surrender. I am saying this to the Arab armed forces, the vanguard of the Arab masses, implying that there is no justification for capitulation, neither on the Jordanian front nor on the Syrian, the Lebanese fronts nor in the occupied West Bank of Gaza Strip, even in Egypt there is no justification for capitulation.

We are very optimistic about the future of this nation due to our potential of which we built the civilisation in the past. We are also optimistic about the liberation, unity, the fall of the defeated prophets and the liberation of Egypt in order to take her position among the Arab nation and finally the return of our beloved Palestine. This optimism is not emotional but based on material facts possessed by the Arab nation for unity, liberation and the defeat of the enemy.

Our presence in this celebration of the 10th anniversary of the Great First of September Revolution is a materialistic proof of the Arab nation's capability for unity. Forward.

AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES BULGARIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

LD051056 Tripoli JANA in English 0929 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, September 5, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great First of September Revolution, received yesterday the Bulgarian minister of national defence, currently visiting the Jamahiriyah at the head of his country's delegation to the Libyan Arab people's celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the Great First of September Revolution. The meeting was attended by Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir.

MOROCCO

COMMENTARY SCORES CASTRO SPEECH AT NONALINED CONFERENCE

LD052314 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The first session of the conference of nonalined states was marked by the traditional opening speech normally delivered by the head of the host state in which he broadly outlines the problems which the member states should debate. That speech stems from the inquiries made by the president and from the outcome of his contacts so that it will reflect the views of all the states present. President Fidel Castro's speech was contrary to this tradition. He surprised everyone, placed those present in the dock, and undertook a defense of ideas and ideologies about which the least one can say is that they are remote from nonalinement. Reactions varied. Some walked out of the hall and others issued official statements condemning this stand or submitted protests to the Cuban Foreign Ministry.

We cannot but put on record for history and for coming generations that the start of the conference has opened doors for increased wrangling and confrontation in the political, ideological and military spheres, keeping far away from the main preoccupations represented by grave economic problems which the states of the present group are facing and which include hundreds of millions who are in need of care to combat poverty, ignorance, hunger and disease. Moreover, the Cuban opening speech was a disappointment to all hopes since it only briefly mentioned fateful issues such as energy, international trade, inflation, raw materials, and population growth. All these are problems which the people of the world are facing day and night. Aside from these important topics, Cuban President Castro referred to hot political problems.

Without overlooking the lack of refinement in what he said and without pointing out that the conference must have freedom of action without any material or moral pressures, we cannot but put on record Fidel Castro's great embarrassment when he tried to reconcile acknowledgment of Morocco's support for Cuba during the blockade period and its confrontation with imperialism with finding a justification to harm our integrity and interfere in our internal affairs. When Mr Castro failed to find such a basis or to justify the attempt to harm our sovereignty, he referred in this connection to a report by one of his officials who was a member of the UN factfinding committee which visited Morocco before the liberation and before the Green March.

If Mr Castro has the right to talk about his country and its choices, it is also our right to talk about our country and maintain the unity of our country, reminding the Cuban official of certain facts. His official visited Moroccan Sahara when it was still under the yoke of colonialism, which is known for concealing the truth and distorting reality. We do not believe that after years of experience Mr Castro makes his judgment on the basis of the dossiers of colonialism. The Cuban official must realize that Morocco ousted the foreign presence and that Morocco turned toward building and development and toward fighting all forms of mercenaries and foreign interference. It carried the standard of Islam, freedom and democracy.

Mr Castro must therefore recheck his references, rely on the facts, and open his eyes to what has been achieved and built in the province of the south, which under the yoke of colonialism experienced what states under foreign influence normally experience in the way of exploitation and impoverishment. It would be better if Mr Castro tried to acquaint himself with the mobilization of our people and their resistance and confrontation of conspiracies and mercenary actions. They are the bastion of Islam and freedom and a spear for their defense anywhere.

Finally, let Mr Castro recall that when he faced problems during his first steps, Morocco stood by his side when His Majesty King Hasan II said at the Belgrade conference: We must rush to support mankind if it is subjected to retaliatory measures likely to hinder its economic expansion and its social standards. Like the heroic people of Cuba they explain the obstacles which a people who are striving for achievement of their full political and economic independence are facing. The Cuban official must therefore realize that history has always written our loyalty to the causes of political freedom and economic development. It also put on record our loyalty to the genuine principles of nonalinement. This loyalty is but a continuation of a genuine choice of nonalinement in belief and in application.

SUDAN

LD030850 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0717 GMT 3 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 3 September--The Kuwaiti paper AL-ANBA' reports today that Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri's visit to Saudi Arabia last week was intended to dispel what it called a crisis of confidence between the two countries over a consignment of Saudi oil sent to Sudan.

In a dispatch attributed to informed sources in Khartoum, the paper says that Saudi Arabia sold Sudan an unspecified quantity of oil at $18 per barrel in accordance with a special agreement concluded between the two sides. But the Sudanese authorities "diverted" the consignment to the free oil market at Rotterdam and sold it for $30 per barrel, thereby making about $4.6 million out of the deal.

The newspaper says that President Numayri's visit to At-Ta'if last Wednesday and Thursday was intended to eliminate misunderstandings and restore confidence between the two countries.

Denial of Dispute

JN051115 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1040 GMT 5 Sep 79 JN

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 5 September--The Sudanese Embassy in Kuwait today denied reports published in Kuwait AL-ANBA' on 3 September that President Ja'far Numayri's visit to Saudi Arabia at the end of August was made to resolve a dispute between the two countries.

In the statement, which was published by the same paper today, the embassy said that the writer of the article founded his report on baseless information.

BEGIN BIDS AS-SADAT FAREWELL AT BEN-GURION AIRPORT

TA061115 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1236 GMT 6 Sep 79 TA

[Speech in English by Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin at Ben-Gurion Airport upon Anwar as-Sadat's departure from Israel--live]

[Text] Mr President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Mrs as-Sadat, Mr President of the State of Israel, Mrs Navon, ladies and gentlemen: Mr President, on behalf of the people and Government of Israel, I have the honor to express our gratitude to you and to your gracious lady for the visit you paid to our people and country. This was a momentous visit and it gave positive results. Again it was proved that the warmth of the hearts of our people, as that of the Egyptian people, brings them, with every visit you pay to Israel and I pay to Egypt, nearer and closer. We had very serious discussions. During this visit, again, close, intimate friendship was established between the representatives of our two countries which, in our time, is a treasure to be guarded, cherished. And so you end a 3-day visit to Israel. I do believe the city of Haifa and its people, both Jews and Arabs, the mayor and all of us, did their best to make your stay enjoyable. Our president and his gracious lady took part in the reception in Haifa and we all remember the wonderful words he uttered in greeting you on behalf of all the people of Israel. These were 3 good days for our two countries and for the great human ideal of peace.

When we look around the world, we can see that it is in turmoil. Not only our region around [as heard] but in many parts of the world there is hatred and bloodshed, and we want to build a corner which will serve as an example to other nations of tranquillity, of goodwill, of cooperation, of understanding. We did lay the foundations for these great human values already. The time that passed was not in vain. We made efforts. Our colleagues did their best and, therefore, we could have lived to see the great day when we put our signatures on a document called treaty of peace between Egypt and Israel--a turning point in the annals of the Middle East--and then we want to continue with the framework we agreed upon at Camp David and to be faithful to it. I do believe with all my heart that difficulties will be put aside if all of us are faithful to agreements we reached and decided to bring them into fruition. We, all of us, are grateful to you and to your gracious lady for the days we spent together. There will be more visits. You will come again to us. Representatives of Israel will visit your ancient country. And so the peace we concluded will be more and more reality in life itself, and when the years pass, we are absolutely convinced, all over the world it will be said that on this foundation we built a strong and beautiful edifice. It is peace; not only between our countries, it is real peace between our nations. Mr President, Godspeed to you and to your lady on your way back home. We do not say today goodbye, but au revoir. [applause]

Interviewed on Talks

TA061823 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 6 Sep 79 TA

[Text] The following is the complete interview with the prime minister, who says that if all parties stand by Camp David there will be progress in the negotiations on the autonomy settlement. Prime Minister Begin stressed that during the present As-Sadat visit, agreement was reached on oil supplies, advancing the return of the Santa Katerina region to Egypt and on joint supervision of the agreement in Sinai. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer spoke with the prime minister. [begin recording]

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, after the 3-day visit how would you review the concrete achievements on this meeting and its main results?

[Answer] First of all, I will say that in general one can view this visit as positive, as a strengthening of the edifice of peace. The peace treaty must be realized, it has to become a living thing and one should not make do with a signature on a document. These visits undoubtedly strengthen the peace. The meetings bring hearts closer together. There is greater understanding and there are also agreements. I announced yesterday the three concrete agreements.

With respect to supervision in Sinai, a problem arose against the background of the breakdown of the organization called UNEF--that is the UN force. It is gradually disappearing. I think that we made progress on this matter in the talk with President as-Sadat. One cannot say that we have solved the whole problem because there will be further consultations in Washington with our American friends. Our foreign minister and the defense minister and the Egyptian defense minister will participate. However, progress lay in the fact that it was agreed that first of all we will make a joint effort on a bilateral basis--that is, the establishment of supervision through joint guards in various parts of Sinai. We will try and solve the problem.

The United States has undertaken to establish a multinational force in the event that the Russians impose a veto. Both of us--both the Egyptians and the Israelis--will insist that this multinational force be established. It is very important, especially in the region of Sharm ash-Shaykh.

So this is one agreement that we achieved. As for Santa Katerina, after consultations with defense elements and the IDF, who expressed no reservations from a security point of view, we agreed to advance the return of Santa Katerina. However, all the conditions stipulated with respect to normalization, tourism, use of the airfield, use of the roads, all these things will also come into being during the weeks between the date that Santa Katerina is handed over and the date that the place should have been handed over at the outset, and of course, afterwards. Here too we have a manifestation of what I sometimes call normalization.

Afterwards, we have the problem of oil. I don't want to go into details because there will be further consultations between the two ministers, but we agreed on two things in the talk between President as-Sadat and myself: Apart from the principle which we agreed upon in the past that oil would continue to be supplied to us, we also agreed on the amount of oil to be supplied to us, but there are further details which the ministers will have to discuss.

So, from the point of view of these concrete agreements one can say that this was a visit that ended positively. However, there is another element which one cannot point to specifically--these are the relations between my friends and the friends of President as-Sadat, between him and myself. There is another level of rapprochement, warmth. The president was deeply moved by the reception given him by the people of Haifa and it is interesting that on several occasions he stressed the fact that in Haifa Jews and Arabs are living together. As you know this is the basis of our philosophy regarding the life of Jews and Arabs together in all places in the country. To make things clear this does not mean that we have reached a comprehensive agreement and congratulate ourselves.

We still face problems, very serious problems, and there are issues over which we are in disagreement, we said this explicitly yesterday--for example over Jerusalem--for all to hear in a press conference.

However, as we said prior to the signing of the peace treaty, prior to the signing of Camp David, how does one start negotiations? From differences of opinion. To this one can ask, and how does one continue negotiations? Also with differences of opinion.

[Question] You spoke about further meetings between you to solve the differences. Have you already agreed upon the next meeting and where it is to take place?

[Answer] No, not yet. Yesterday, during dinner, when President as-Sadat and myself sat next to each other, we discussed this issue. Some ideas were raised but nothing final was agreed. I will think about it. We can always contact each other. When we find a date that is convenient for both of us we will propose it. I should be the proposer because it is I who was invited. We will then get an answer. President as-Sadat does intend that we meet again in the future.

[Question] When you speak of problems I understand that you are referring to the establishment of the autonomy and the problem of Jerusalem which As-Sadat raised. In your opinion, can something be done to advance the negotiations on the autonomy agreements? Robert Strauss is arriving this weekend to deal with this.

[Answer] There is one answer to all these questions and I will say this to the Egyptians to the Israelis and to the Americans. I have also said this to Mr Strauss--he is coming to visit me in a few days time in order to hear a report on these talks. Dear friends, there is one way to advance the negotiations: Let us stick to what is written in the Camp David agreement. It is very clear. We sat for 13 days and 13 nights. We weighed every word. Let us do what is written and agreed. Then we will make progress. If there are proposals which deviate from the Camp David agreement or which contradict it, or proposals which are not mentioned in the Camp David agreement, we say this is unacceptable. This is not a negative position. On the contrary, this is a positive position, it calls for the Camp David agreement. So I hope there will be progress in this sphere.

I hope so, I can't say for sure. In the coming meetings we will try and persuade and perhaps we will succeed. Let us open the Camp David agreement and read what we undertook, what every side undertook. Let us clarify things in the light of that. To throw light on the issue I will give you one example. For example, we agreed that the administration of the self-authority [minhal hareshut ha'atzmi] is an administrative council. This cannot be turned overnight into a legislative council because there is a contradiction between the two terms. It is not by chance that we wrote administrative council. In other words, if all sides are faithful to the Camp David agreement, then we will reach agreement on how to elect the administrative council, how many people it will comprise, what branches it will have, who will have the right to vote, who will have the right to be elected and submit their candidacy--things which can be agreed upon. However, the foundation must not be changed and we will insist on that foundation. We are electing an administrative council as is explicitly written in the Camp David agreement as well as in the joint letter that President as-Sadat and I sent to President Carter.

[Question] A final question, how do you feel when in this visit President as-Sadat repeatedly called you my friend Menahem?

[Answer] I'll tell you. In my last visit to Alexandria President as-Sadat proposed that we call each other by our forenames. I answered him, I am only a prime minister and you are a president. You can call me by my forename and I will call you Mr President. He did not accept this proposal and began calling me by my forename and insisted that I call him by his forename. After a few minutes of difficulty I overcame it and began to get used to it. Now it is normal and nothing special. In our talks we refer to each other by our forenames. It is natural. Two people decide to use each other's forenames and act as they have decided, let it be. [end recording]

[Jerusalem Domestic Service in English at 1800 GMT on 6 September carries a 5 minute interview with Prime Minister Begin. The subjects covered are identical with Begin's interview on Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew with the following variation:

[Question: What about the issue of Jewish settlement in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza? Was this discussed?

[Answer: Not mentioned at all.

[Question: And the question of the PLO, Sir, your position and Israel's position is well known. Is it shared in any way at all by President as-Sadat?

[Answer: I cannot speak on this issue about President as-Sadat's point of view, but you know, he didn't mention that organization at all. All the questions about the so-called PLO were turned to me and I answered them clearly and President as-Sadat didn't mention that organization at all. I think he has got his opinion about them but it is not for me to speak on his behalf.]

EGYPT'S 'ALI INTERVIEWED ON DISCUSSIONS WITH WEIZMAN

TA060945 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 6 Sep 79 TA

[Text] The Egyptian and Israeli defense ministers will meet in Washington this month to conclude the discussions for the replacement of the UN Emergency Forces in the Sinai. We will now hear an interview with Egyptian Defense Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali by our correspondent Aharon Barne'a on the issues discussed with Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman. [begin recording]

['Ali--in English] It was only exchanging the views concerning the arrangements which had to take place as an alternative to the UN forces for the time being. Of course, these negotiations will be continued in Washington with the U.S. participation on 18 and 19 of this month.

[Barne'a] What did President as-Sadat mean when he said that the two countries decided to take the issue of the UN forces in the Sinai into their hands, I asked the defense minister. . Kamal Hasan 'Ali hesitated and later replied, carefully choosing his words:

['Ali--in English] That is, concerning the UN forces as we failed to let them continue their mission in the Sinai. But, as far as the United Nations rejected [the proposal] that the UN forces continue, so we have to search for the alternatives which can be arranged with the agreement of the three nations: Israel, the United States and Egypt, as mentioned in the treaty.

[Barne'a] The Egyptian defense minister objects to defining the alternative as a joint force or unit. He says there is no need for it. We are now in a situation where there is no need to set up military forces or units. What will probably happen is that observation and checking points will be set up. However, it is not clear at this stage if these points will be set up only by Egypt and Israel or that U.S. representatives will also participate in them. All these issues will be finalized at the talks in Washington.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali added that his counterpart, Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman, will arrive in Cairo toward the end of October. Then, the two ministers will discuss the final arrangements concerning the return of Santa Katerina to Egyptian sovereignty and Israel's withdrawal to the first line of Al-'Arish-Ra's Muhammad. [end recording]

ENERGY MINISTER MODA'I INTERVIEWED ON OIL ISSUE

TA051620 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1405 GMT 5 Sep 79 TA

[Interview with Energy Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i by Yitzhaq Deutsch, Eytan Lifshitz, and Yitzhaq Golan in the framework of the weekly "press conference" program--live]

[Excerpts] [Golan] Good day to you, Mr Minister. The prime minister announced during the news conference in Haifa that in his talks with President as-Sadat agreement was reached on the amount of oil that Egypt will sell Israel. Prior to this broadcast I learned that we are referring to the supply of 2 million tons [as heard] of Egyptian oil annually. Does such an arrangement satisfy your expectations?

[Moda'i] We had a number of demands from the Egyptians and these arise from an agreement we reached which was linked to the peace treaty. This was one demand and with respect to this the answer is yes. We are satisfied but there are still some issues that are open.

[Golan] The prime minister added that with respect to the issues left open these would be discussed by the competent ministers--that is, by you and your counterpart in Egypt. It appears that they are talking about the price. I have also learned that agreement was not reached on this issue between the prime minister and the Egyptian president.

[Moda'i] I have never demanded that we delay the return of the 'Alma field. The closest remark that I have made to this is that if the Egyptians do not respond to our proposals, which are based on a prior agreement, we will also be permitted to consider deviations, at least with regard to the timetable, from the agreement that was reached. However, after this morning's news it appears that in the end we will reach agreement.

[Lifshitz] I would put it another way, if we are to get 2 million tons, and this matter is in doubt--tomorrow or the day after we will become dependent on the Egyptains--why return the 'Alma field at all?

[Moda'i] This is a good question. However, you could ask with the same logic, why should we return the Sinai, why should we uproot settlements and many other whys. This is the price of peace.

AMBASSADOR ROSENNE, FRENCH PRESIDENT COMMENT ON MIDEAST

TA070756 Jerusalem POST in English 7 Sep 79 p 1 TA

[By Asher Wallfish]

[Text] The gulf between France and Israel over the Middle East problem in general and the demands of the Palestinian Arabs in particular emerged in Paris yesterday when the new Israeli ambassador, Me'ir Rosenne, handed his credentials to President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

Replying to Rosenne's request in his speech that Giscard give his full backing to the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt. Giscard demanded an overall peace settlement for the Middle East. Giscard said: "The Palestinian people have a right to be recognized as such and to be given a homeland."

Giscard, who has criticized the Camp David peace agreements previously as inadequate, told Rosenne: "Israel's future would be much better ensured by the implementation of a durable peace in the Middle East." Giscard said: "This peace must be a just peace. It can only be founded on an overall settlement, capable of bringing together the states and peoples of the region and receiving the blessing of the international community."

Rosenne asked Giscard to back the peace agreement because it had "created new hope for the region."

Rosenne, in an interview later with an Israeli radio correspondent said his task was to persuade France that Israel and Egypt had not signed a separate peace, but merely the first of a series of Middle East peace agreements. Rosenne declined to be drawn by his interviewer into a comment on the unconventional manner in which the French president had criticized Israeli policy. He said: "I shall not relate to the president's reply. It requires study and examination."

'AL HAMISHMAR REPORTS ARAB ATTITUDE TOWARD AS-SADAT VISIT

TA041643 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 4 Sep 79 pp 3, 7 TA

[Qassam Zayyad article: "They Are Hoping That As-Sadat Will Not Neglect the Palestinians"]

[Text] The Arabs of Israel are offended by the fact that no meeting was organized for their representatives and President as-Sadat during his visit to Haifa. Although they regard themselves as an integral part of the country, they do not intend to negotiate with the president over any concrete matter whatsoever. In their opinion, it is their right to meet with President as-Sadat, even to give him the respect he is due. Perhaps this meeting would be a sort of spiritual relief and compensation for the dilemma they are in as a result of being citizens of a country which has for many years been in a state of war with their own people.

Furthermore, they expected that at least the president's wife or someone from the entourage would consescend to meet with their representatives. They continue to ask: "Have we no rights, at least the Egyptian journalists should meet with the representatives of the Arab population." They complain about the Egyptian lack of interest in their situation and about the Israeli Government's lack of initiative in getting the representatives of the Arab citizens together with the Egyptian delegation, even if on the lowest level.

As a result of this state of affairs, the Arabs of Israel--who have always believed that they act as a bridge to peace between Israel and its neighbors and that the relations between themselves and the Jews in Israel would act as a model for relations with Arab nations--see that they are being treated like a bridge which has become rusty or does not exist at all. In order to study several Arab intellectuals and asked their views and evaluations about President as-Sadat's peace campaign from his first visit to Jerusalem to his visit to Haifa.

Shaykh (Farid Tabari), the Shara'i Qadi of Jaffa, said: "When we make an objective evaluation of President as-Sadat's campaign, we must examine Egypt's position and those of the Arab rejectionist countries." In Shaykh (Tabari's) opinion: The Egyptian position shows that the Egyptian interest stands at the top of President as-Sadat's desires and that he intends to bring about a flourishing Egyptian economy and to get rid of the Palestinian matter and any other issue that could divert the Egyptian leadership from its country's interests. (Tabari) does not regard the position of the rejectionist countries as a complete rejection of peace. In his view, they are rejecting the path Egypt chose to take, since they think that this path will not lead to a stable, viable peace in the area. Their reasoning is: Israel's stubbornness in not establishing a Palestinian state justifies the position of the rejectionist countries.

However, (Tabari) believes that we must not rush to adopt one of the two versions, but rather, wait and see what will happen in time.

(Tabari) applauded President as-Sadat's position, since in his view even those who are in favor of war are not in favor of it for its own sake, they make war believing that it will lead to peace. Altogether our interlocutor sounded optimistic. Another source of Shaykh (Tabari's) optimism is in seeing that the problem of the Middle East is being discussed in the international arena and that the world public opinion, which is aware of the great suffering of the people in the area, is interested in helping achieve a solution of dispute. "From all we read in the world press, we see that the Palestinians are interested in joining the peace talks and that the recent circles, including the Americans, prove this."

In his evaluation, the Israeli position also appears to be compromising. The meeting between Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and Dr Haydar ash-Shafi from the Gaza Strip is a confirmation of this.

Do the Arabs of Israel have any role in the peace campaign, we asked?

"It is not easy to reply to that question," Shaykh (Tabari) said. The situation of the Arabs of Israel is very sensitive and there are many in the country and the government who consider them to be aliens who should be neutralized. Some even regard them as "Shabbas Goy" [non-Jew who does work forbidden on Saturdays for observant Jews], who has no role. The very fact that there is no policy toward the Arabs of Israel indicates the situation they are in."

However, Shaykh (Tabari) regards the Arabs of Israel as a bridge to peace, but this bridge has been weakened and does not do what is required. "I am not here to condemn Israel for having neglected its Arab citizens when it was occupied all the time with Jewish citizens. This attitude shows us that we are undesirable citizens and had Israel fostered an Arab generation worthy of the name, it could have been proud of that generation."

"I fear that history will not forgive Israel for this neglect."

Shaykh (Tabari) does not see any need to incorporate Arab representatives into the peace talks.

If you meet with President as-Sadat, what will you say to him, we asked our interlocutor.

"For my part I will not initiate a meeting of this kind, but if it comes to pass I will tell him: Please, abandon the violent words in defense of your position. Please, act as a good model to your critics so that the world should know that there is an Arab leader who can be patient and objective." Shaykh (Tabari) appealed to the Arabs of Israel with a call "to be pragmatic and objective in their behaviour, or--at least--to be neutral and not take a hostile position on one side or the other."

(Tabari) calls on the people in Israel: "PLease, try to understand the spirit of the Arabs of Israel. You must understand us, as Israelis and as Palestinians, who were a majority and suddenly became a small and undermined minority. You must remember that you, too, were a minority, and if you remember that fact, you will respect our behaviour. You must be certain that the coming days will bring mutual respect between the two peoples."

Dr (Nazir Yunes) from 'Ara, who takes a position which opposes President as-Sadat's initiative says: "I was surprised by President as-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem, since through his initiative he came out against the Arab unity, President as-Sadat's initiative disturbed the world's sympathetic position toward the Palestinian problem and caused it great damage."

Dr (Yunes) does not conceal the fact that he views the Palestinian problem just like any Palestinian refugee who considers As-Sadat's visit a "torpedo" or, at least, a freeze of the Palestinian matter. "If there is a positive side to As-Sadat's initiative, then it comes from the Palestinians' rejection of the initiative and as a result of this they are increasing their struggle."

In his opinion, "if the initiative will solve only Egypt's problems, the matter does not involve him." However: "I am not opposed to peace, but I fear that this term will dazzle many people's eyes and that it will be empty of content." Dr (Yunes) fears that the autonomy will be the ultimate on the part of Israel and Egypt, which the Palestinians will reject.

If Israel does not recognize the PLO as the representative of the Palestinians, our interlocutor will regard the peace campaign as just another maneuver which will fail. The condition for the success of the peace campaign, in Dr (Yunes') view, is: "Israel must recognize the PLO as the representative of the Palestinian people. The Palestinian people will also be required to recognize the State of Israel as an existing fact." Dr (Yunes) does not ignore the fact that there has been a turn in the Israeli camp and many circles have recognized the Palestinian people, including those who previously said: There is no Palestinian people.

I asked him, too: If you were to meet with President as-Sadat, what would you say to him? Dr (Yunes) replied: "First of all, I would explain my position to him, as I have expressed it to you. I would advise him to regard the Arab-Israeli dispute as he would a matter of Sulha [Arabic word meaning pardon, making up] between two clans and that he must deepen his understanding of the Israeli position." Furthermore: "I would advise him to see the solution to the Palestinian problem as an introduction to the solution to the Israeli-Arab dispute, without which there will be no peace in the area."

"I would say to the Israeli public: You must be clever enough to know that the Palestinian problem is the heart of the dispute and without it there will be no solution. If the Israeli public does not understand this, it must know that conditions in the Arab world will change and this will make trouble for Israel."

What would Dr (Yunes) say to the Palestinians? "I would tell them: You must recognize the State of Israel's right to exist just as you want it to recognize you." To the Arabs of Israel "I would say: You thought and you were even convinced that you were a bridge to peace and this has not been made possible, so sit quietly!"

Lawyer ('Ali Fara') takes a more radical position compared to that of his predecessors, however. He speaks about Israel as a fait accompli which cannot be disputed. If this is so, he states: "The State of Israel must recognize the Palestinian people, which is being robbed, and its right to establish its state beside the state of Israel in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip."

Lawyer (Rafa') sees the peace talks as talks concerning a separate peace between Israel and Egypt. If this is not so, how is it possible to understand that the whole world makes its views heard in favor of a solution to the Palestinian problem, except for the Egyptian representatives...how can President as-Sadat permit himself to visit Haifa while Israeli planes are bombing Lebanon?"

(Rafa') adds: "The PLO will not take part in the talks as long as Israel does not recognize it as a partner in peace."

Our interlocutor, who does not conceal the yearning of the Arabs of Israel for peace, thinks that they should be given full rights and that peace should be made with them before making peace with Egypt.

MA'ARIV: EGYPTIANS SPEAK IN THREE VOICES ON PALESTINIANS

TA061137 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 6 Sep 79 p 17 TA

[Uri Dan article: "As-Sadat's Vision: A Palestinian State Which Will Include Jordan (Without Husayn)"]

[Text] From talks held in Haifa between Menahem Begin and Anwar as-Sadat, as well as from other contacts behind the scenes, it emerges that the Egyptians are speaking in at least three voices concerning the solution to the Palestinian problem.

--For the outside world: In his speech at the dinner held by President Yitzhaq Navon, As-Sadat again spoke specifically about the "realization of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people" and said that these rights are the "heart of the problem."

--In internal talks: As-Sadat was careful not to speak about the establishment of a Palestinian state. He speaks about the implementation of the autonomy in accordance with Egyptian demands. In this way, he is echoing President Jimmy Carter's statement last week to the effect that, of the Arab leaders to which he has spoken, he did not find even one who supported the establishment primarily of a Palestinian state. It is now known that Carter is relying primarily on conversations he has had more than once, and recently, with As-Sadat on this matter. The Egyptian defense minister, General 'Ali, also expressed himself in internal talks in Haifa to the effect that the PLO must unilaterally cease terror activities for a long period before it can be considered, if at all, as a partner in the autonomy negotiations.

Behind the scenes and not for quotation: Egyptian personalities in Haifa admitted that the above two voiceswere only tactics: "President as-Sadat knows very well that by the force of the events and the power of the Arabs the autonomy will in the end lead to the establishment of a Palestinian state which will be composed of Gaza, the West Bank and Jordan--when the time comes without King Husayn."

This is the "third voice"--the genuine voice--used by those Egyptians. But in further conversations with Israelis, they justified this approach in the following way: "It is not us who are pushing for the establishment of a Palestinian state but, first and foremost, the Americans, and you, too. No Arab leader calling for the establishment of a Palestinian state believes that it is capable of being established because of Israel's opposition. Most of Israel's leaders, in power and in the opposition, are opposed to the establishment of a Palestinian state. But the internal and external political opposition [to this opposition by Israeli leaders] is in fact helping and leading to the establishment of such a state. Do you want us to be less devout than you?"

HA'ARETZ ARTICLE ON SOVIET SUBVERSION, AS-SADAT'S ATTITUDE

TA070830 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 7 Sep 79 pp 1,2 TA

[By 'Uzi Benziman]

[Excerpt] In his talks with Prime Minister Menahem Begin, Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat pointed to Soviet subversion in the Persian Gulf area and stressed that this would also affect Saudi Arabia. His remarks on the issue implied criticism of the passive U.S. role regarding Soviet expansionist tendencies.

In his talks with Begin, As-Sadat said that he has proof of Soviet involvement in the domestic ferment in Iran and there are signs that Soviet subversion will also affect Saudi Arabia as well as threaten the stability of the Gulf emirates.

Yesterday, observers pointed to a certain softening in As-Sadat's approach to the time-table for the establishment of the autonomy. This softening is manifest in remarks made the day before yesterday about the need to achieve real progress in the negotiations within a year, and not necessarily conclude them; and also in his remarks yesterday to the effect that there is no need, at present, to bring the Palestinians into the negotiations and that they can be brought into the political process for deliberations on the final status of the autonomy regions, 3 years after the establishment of autonomy.

The remarks by As-Sadat might indicate that he assesses that is is impossible to conclude the negotiations on the autonomy by the "target date" that he had fixed (a year after the ratification of the treaty), and he has no intention of regarding the nonfulfillment of this expectation as a reason to cease the dialog with Israel. His remarks about bringing the Palestinians in only at the stage of negotiations on the final status of the regions might point to an assessment on As-Sadat's part that such a development cannot be expected in the near future, and that the absence of the Palestinians from the negotiating table should not disrupt the implementation of the agreement between Israel and Egypt, with respect to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip (the establishment of the autonomy), Sinai (the continued Israel withdrawal to the international boundary), and establishment of correct relations between the two countries.

MA'ARIV CRITICIZES U.S. REACTION TO SOVIET THREAT IN CUBA

TA061033 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 6 Sep 79 p 5 TA

[Editorial: "Security Needs"]

[Text] On the surface, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's firm demand that the Soviets remove their troops--2,000-3,000 men--from Cuba appears to be an amazing intervention in the affairs of a neighboring country.

Cuba is a sovereign state and is entitled to invite foreign troops from any country whatsoever into its own country. Sea straits about 180 km wide separate it from the North American Continent, and the United States has a navy which is sufficiently strong to guard its shores. Between 2,000-3,000 Soviet troops, even equipped with tanks and armored personnel carriers, are not a military force representing a threat to the United States.

The United States and the Soviet Union are not at war, and no Soviet soldier has fired even one shot at a U.S. target for two generations now. What, then, is the source of this special sensitivity that United States is showing toward the presence of a tiny number of Soviet troops in a country which does not even have a common border with it?

And how is it possible not to compare this U.S. security fear with the complete lack of understanding the U.S. administration is showing toward Israrel's concern over the presence of thousands of Palestinian terrorists in Lebanon at a distance of but a few hours from the Galilee settlements? There is no sea here providing a buffer between us and the enemy, and there is a state of war which takes the form of murderous attacks by infiltrators, Katyusha rockets fired at urban settlements and constant plans for hostile actions.

Is the gap between the security needs of a superpower and those of a small nation so great? And is there no justification for Israel's demand that its right to act against this tangible and close danger be recognized?

YUVAL NE'EMAN FORMS NEW POLITICAL PARTY

TA311923 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 31 Aug 79 TA

[Text] A new party in Israel: Temu'at Hathiyya [the Revival Movement]. Its establishment was proclaimed by Prof Yuval Ne'eman on television this evening. Its leadership is composed of persons from the Greater Israel Movement, the alliance of Eretz Yisra'el loyalists, Gush Emunim and Hug 'En Vered. Contacts are still being made with other possibilities.

The founding convention will take place in Jerusalem during the Succoth half-holiday [second week of October]. Yuval Ne'eman expects that this movement will win 20 seats in the next Knesset and he is not ruling out the possibility that he will become prime minister.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT BANS 28 ARAB BOOKS

TA041611 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1550 GMT 4 Sep 79 TA

[Text] Ramallah--The military government recently banned 28 Arab books that were being distributed in Judaea and Samaria. The books were written by Arab authors and poets and had a nationalist and communist content. It should be pointed out that to date the military government has banned the distribution of hundreds of Arab books imported from Arab countries in Judaea and Samaria.

NAVY CHIEF INTERVIEWED ON POLITICAL, MILITARY TOPICS

LD060951 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 30 Aug 79 p 14 LD

[Unattributed interview with Iranian Navy Commander in Chief Ahmad Madani: "If We Had Not Reacted Quickly, We Would Have Lost Khuzestan"--date and place not specified]

[Text] Commodore Ahmad Madani, commander of the navy, governor-general of Khuzestan and a leading post-revolution figure in Iran, has come in for criticism more than anyone else over disputes between the Arabs and government authorities. In spite of this, following restoration of law and order in Khuzestan, which is without doubt the most important part of the country, he has also earned some praise.

He granted an interview to KEYHAN last week. We give the following selected extracts:

Question: Mr Madani, what news is there from Khuzestan?

Answer: The enemies of Iran are united in one aim, which is to create disturbances in Khuzestan and to cause another bloodbath. But with the help of the people, both non-Arab and Arab, we fought them and neutralized their plots.

Question: Was this a dangerous plot?

Answer: More dangerous than you think. Over the past 4 months, since I have been in office, there have been disturbances in seven cities in the province. Those in Khorramshahr and Masjed-i Soleyman were fairly well reported, but nothing has been said about the incidents in other cities. If we had not reacted quickly, we would have lost Khuzestan.

Question: Mr Madani, you talk of Iran's enemies. Who are they?

Answer: International imperialism and its assistants are our principal enemies. For example, we can say that one of them is George Habash, with his supporters. They recently founded "Arab people's culture centers" in Shadegan, Khorramshahr and even Ahvaz; but the principal aim in founding such centers was to destroy Iran's revolution. George Habash even visited this region secretly and prepared the ground for subversion. But through the help of those who are true Iranians and whose thoughts are on Iran, we have done away with these centers.

Ten Billion for Sabotage

Question: Have you observed threats by agents of the former regime?

Answer: I was the first to reveal that the deposed shah had made available 10 billion rials to his agents for sabotage in Iran.

Question: Who are these elements?

Answer: To give an example, one of them is a person by the name of Rafi'i, who is an agent of Ardeshir Zahedi (the deposed shah's last ambassador to Washington), and there is another by the name of Badi'i who was a SAVAK agent. There are also a number of SAVAK agents who escaped to Iraq who are plotting against Iran. In addition, there are other mercenaries getting between 25,000 and 40,000 rials per month engaged in plotting against the Iranian revolution. You will thus understand how serious Iran's position is, and who the disruptive and provocative elements are.

Question: What are your reactions to the presence of Palestinians in Khuzestan?

Answer: The Palestinians are different: You cannot compare them with the agents of George Habash.

Question: Mr Madani, do you accept that the country's defenses are weak?

Answer: Yes, but we are now engaged in recruiting responsible individuals from among the armed forces. Although there are fewer military personnel than before, they are superior in loyalty and competence. We shall in time have a responsible and well-ordered army. Although I am concerned at the present condition of the army, I am optimistic about its future.

Question: Are you still giving priority to technology in the army and continuing the old regime's policy of constant buildup?

Answer: We must accept that armies today must be properly equipped and that societies which are more advanced technologically are better able to defend themselves. Of course, it is fortunate that we do have a military technology that is advanced but, speaking as a military expert, I do not believe that there will be a third world war. Future wars will be localized conflicts dependent on the most modern technology. I say this as a U.S. military academy graduate who came first among students from 28 countries of the world.

Question: How technologically advanced should the Iranian Army be?

Answer: Even in regional conflicts, we need advanced technology; otherwise we should be defeated. In the past it was imagined that we possessed considerable military technology, but in truth it was only the military advisers who really understood it. We merely looked on as observers. For example, the F-14 jets were maintained and operated by foreign military advisers and, when they left, this imported technology also left Iran. Thus, we are in great need of advanced weapons; if we are defeated, our defeat will be comprehensive.

Question: How effective are Iran's Armed Forces?

Answer: We are a defensive army. What happens in neighbouring countries has nothing to do with us. It is not in our interests to send soldiers to other countries, even if they ask us for them. In general, we neither commit aggression against other countries nor allow ourselves to suffer aggression from outside.

Question: Do you really rely on the army?

Answer: No, we place our trust in the people, too. For example, when international imperialism was bent on turning Khuzestan into an "Arab country," we fought together with the people themselves.

Question: How do you view the superpowers' recent naval expansion in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf?

Answer: The U.S. and Soviet Navy maneuvering is a political game. I myself, as a military man, do not take it seriously. I am not in a panic over their threats.

Question: As a military man, do you regret the purchase of the F-16 and F-14 fighters?

Answer: Of the F-14 yes, since these fighters are very complex and require the employment of a number of foreign advisers. If we keep these jets, a flood of foreign advisers will come to Iran.

They are experts at their jobs, which we cannot comprehend. But the F-16's are a different matter: If we are to keep them, Iranian experts can and must learn how to operate them.

Question: In such circumstances, would you tolerate the presence of foreign advisers in Iran?

Answer: When I was first appointed a minister of national defense, I said that there should no longer be foreign advisers in Iran but that we could have foreign experts who were of service, as opposed to those who engaged in exploitation. I believe then, in today's world, Iran's doors should be open.

Advantage of Naval Personnel

Question: How do you evaluate your own navy personnel?

Answer: The advantage that naval personnel have over other branches of the armed forces is that during the revolution they did not clash with the people, who are consequently more willing to accept them. However, it must be said that all sections of the armed forces are united.

Question: You are the only real statesman serving in the Persian Gulf. What is your view about changing the name from "Persian Gulf" to "Islamic Gulf"?

Answer: "Persian Gulf" is the only permanent name for these waters. They always have been and always will be called the Persian Gulf.

Question: The fire at the Rex movie theater in Abadan still remains a real mystery. What is your view of that incident?

Answer: The Rex dossiers have been placed at the disposal of the new Ahvaz prosecutor. The previous prosecutor was not able to secure legal cooperation from those working on the case. We hope that the investigations will be completed and the results announced soon.

Question: In your view, who was involved in the incident?

Answer: From the existing documents, I am sure that agents of the former regime were involved.

Question: Those protesting everywhere say "Madani must be executed." What is your reaction to this?

Answer: They are free to express their views. I myself have done nothing to stop such protests.

Navy To Hold Maneuvers

JN061722 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 6 September--Admiral Ahmad Madani, commander of the Iranian naval force, has announced that the Iranian Navy soon will hold maneuvers in the Arab Gulf.

This was reported by the evening newspaper ETTELA'AT today. The paper says that Madani's announcement came following an inspection tour of the naval base in Bushehr. The paper, however, does not elaborate on the date or duration of these maneuvers or whether other units will participate.

REPORTAGE ON EVENTS IN KORDESTAN PROVINCE

Commander's Message to Mahabad

GF050725 Bonab Domestic Service in Azerbaijani 1730 GMT 4 Sep 79 GF

[Text] Army units of Iran's Islamic Republic entered the town of Mahabad yesterday afternoon at 1500 and were welcomed by the residents of that city. Yesterday, following the reopening of the city, Brig Gen Zahib-Nezhad, commander of the 64th Division in Urumiyeh, sent a message to the people of Mahabad. The text of his message follows:

Today, exactly 6 months, 12 days have passed since a number of mercenaries and henchmen of international imperialism took control of the city of Mahabad. We are happy that the key for control of this city of our Kurdish brothers, which is the Kurdish center of Western Azarbayjan, is once again in the hands of Iran's Islamic Republic. We are happy that by coming to Mahabad we can prove to our Kurdish brothers that all other ethnic groups in all other places in Iran are their brothers. The people of Kordestan for years have been the greatest servants of Iran and have preserved its name and status, and Kordestan will be an inseparable part of Iran for many centuries to come. We must show the world that all of Iran's ethnic groups are each other's supporters and brothers; and by this, naturally we mean blood brothers, for no step brother can take the place of a blood brother. Tel Aviv, the real center of imperialism, must understand that Mahabad is under the control of the Islamic Republic and that government authority prevails in this city.

I have no other message to the people of Mahabad except to say that they should know what is in our hearts, which is that all of us, the Iranian people, regard the people of Mahabad as part of us, and whatever we have we are willing to sacrifice for them.

Mahabad Supports Army

LD061120 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] Reports from the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondents dispatched to Mahabad indicate that with the stationing of the army personnel and the Revolution Guards Corps in Mahabad, Miandow Ab, Bukan and Saqqez the situation in these cities is returning to normal and fuel and other requirements of the people are being sent to this region by air and land.

According to the same reports, yesterday afternoon a number of the people of Mahabad took part in a gathering and emphasized they have no opposition to the stationing of the army in Mahabad and that they welcome it. They are most sincerely receiving their army brothers. Colonel Niknam, commander of the forces dispatched by the 64th Army Division of Urumiyeh to Mahabad, addressed the crowd which had assembled in front of the office of the governor of this city and promised that special attention will be paid to their demands. Then, one of the guards said that the majority of the people of the city are in favor of the stationing of the Revolution Guards in the city and that the guards will start the crusade for reconstruction in this area. He reminded the people that the income of 1 day's sale of oil has been allocated for development projects in Kordestan and that 8 September is the day of the solidarity of the Kurdish brothers with the rest of their Iranian brothers.

At the end of this gathering the text of the cable which was prepared to be sent to the Imam Khomeyni's bureau and the bureau of the prime minister was read.

W. Azarbayjan Governor Addresses Sardasht

LD060916 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The governor general of West Azarbayjan last night in an announcement asked the Muslim brothers and sisters resident in Sardasht not to give the counterrevolutionaries and those who are against the Islamic Republic the chance to flee, and he asked them to arrest such people and hand them over to the officials of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In the announcement, Mr Haqqu urged the people of Sardasht to return to their families and not to pay any attention to the rumors spread by the counterrevolutionaries. The text of the announcement of the governor of West Azarbayjan is the following:

In His exalted name, Muslim brothers and sisters resident in Sardasht region: We have been informed that certain elements who are against the revolution and against the Islamic Republic and whose true character has become clear to all of you are leaving the region or are returning to the lap of their seditionist masters, using passports which had been prepared for them previously. These evil elements, through deception, have created terror and fear among the simple and faithful people, telling them that as soon as the military forces arrive they will arrest the people and execute them. Through such deceits, they want to win the support and allegiance of some people in their last moments of life and existence, and thus break up and scatter families.

I find it necessary to remind you that according to the emphatic commands of Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, all the attempts of the army and the military brothers should be directed toward the well-being and comfort of the Kurdish brothers and sisters. As a result, all the inhabitants of the region, except for a few mischievous individuals who have sold themselves to the enemies, will be completely safe and protected. As your military brothers have come to the region to restore order and security, therefore, I ask you the noble people not to leave your place of residence, not be deceived by these evil people and not to break up your cozy family circles due to the baseless propaganda of these counterrevolutionary individuals who are members of illegal and defunct parties, agents of the former SAVAK and deceived wanderers and mercenaries of imperialims and Zionism. You should separate your path from theirs and should not give them the opportunity once again to sully this pure Kurdish region of the province by their satanic beliefs, so that you can carry out numerous development projects and programs for the well-being of the public in this deprived area.

I am confident that all our compatriots support all the Muslim Kurdish brothers and sisters and will be with them in rebuilding the Kurdish regions, advancing national affairs and continuing the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Army Enters Kurdish Stronghold

NC061600 Paris AFP in English 1546 GMT 6 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, Sep 6 (AFP)--Iranian Government forces today entered the Kurdish village of Sardasht, the final stronghold of Kurdish rebels, a source in the village contacted from here said. Kurdish rebels positioned over the near-by Iraqi border bombarded the area with artillery fire, the source added.

Iranian troops began entering the village, 100 kms (70 miles) south of the former Kurdish stronghold of Mahabad, at 0730 hours local.

Sabbaghian Comments

LD061816 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] Interior Minister Sabbaghian, commenting on operations and measures so far taken in the Kurdish-inhabited regions, told a PARS NEWS AGENGY correspondent today: Military and preparatory operations have been completed in these areas and we are now engaged in carrying out development plans and distributing foodstuffs.

He added that foodstuffs are being sold at government prices and that if it becomes necessary, these will be distributed free of charge.

Khalkhali Releases Five People

LD061818 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] The PARS NEWS AGENCY reports from Bowkan that Ayatollah Khalkhali visited Bowkan yesterday and released five of the seven arrested people.

Two Killed in Piranshahr

LD061830 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Mr Haggu, governor general of West Azarbayjan, told the PARS NEWS AGENCY in Urumiyeh this morning that the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran yesterday entered the town of Piranshahr and that at present the town is calm. The town and the (Kamarchin) region, which is regarded as highly important from the military point of view, are under the control of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The governor general of the West Azarbayjan stated that two people have been killed in Piranshahr: A warrant officer and counterrevolutionary.

Colonel Sadeqi, commanding officer of the 64th Army Division in Urumiyeh, said that a warrant officer was martyred and a warrant officer and a soldier were wounded as the army entered Piranshahr. He said one member of the defunct Kurdish Democratic Party was killed and 10 others arrested. He added that Mahabad is calm and that the army forces are in complete control of the situation.

Gendarmerie Posted in Mahabad, Bowkan

LD061832 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The deputy in charge of the imam's committee in Urumiyeh has said: At noon today, the gendarmerie company of Mahabad took up positions in the center of the town and started to work. He also said that the gendarmerie company of Bowkan district have started to work amid unprecedented enthusiasm shown by the people of Bowkan.

Chamran: Kordestan 'Insurgency' Ended

LD070738 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] The first army columns which began their advance toward Sardasht yesterday, arrived in Sardasht at 2010 last night. Our correspondent has a dispatch on this which you will now hear:

On the arrival of the Iranian Islamic Army together with Sardasht's gendarmerie battalion, the city's Friday prayer leader, along with other religious leaders, came to welcome our army brothers, and while congratulating their coming told Dr Mostafa Chamran: The people of Sardasht, who are dedicated Muslims, felt the meaning of freedom on the arrival of the Iranian Islamic Army.

Dr Mostafa Chamran, in connection with the arrival of the Iranian Islamic Army in Sardasht and the ending of the Koredstan situation and the driving away of the outlaws from the Kurdish area, issued a message, the text of which is as follows:

At sunset on the historic day of 6 September 1979 the forces of the Iranian Islamic revolution, employing the best military tactics, occupied Sardasht, and the plotters have disappeared. The conquest of Sardasht was made possible with the most modern and resolute military tactics. The special airborne forces, aided by helicopters and also by eagles [presumably paratroopers], occupied all the heights surrounding Sardasht, and in effect the town fell to our army brothers. Later our military column victoriously entered the town and was met with a most enthusiastic and profound welcome from the inhabitants of Sardasht.

Dr Mostafa Chamran's message in connection with the ending of the insurgency in Kordestan also said that women, men, children and even elderly people bearing gifts, flocked to welcome the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran; and a large number of the welcomers, being so overcome, were crying with happiness while another group showered the troops with flowers. The Sardasht inhabitants were shouting with genuine feelings: Khomeyni is victorious, the Democratic Party is defeated! The army column entered the city barracks amid the waves of the city inhabitants. One could confidently say that the plotters have been discredited forever and that the Democratic Party has been vanquished.

IRAQI PRESIDENT HUSAYN REPORTEDLY INVITED TO VISIT IRAN

JN051036 Doha QNA in Arabic 1000 GMT 5 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 5 September--Iranian Foreign Minister Ebrahim Yazdi said that he has invited Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to visit Tehran. Yazdi, who is now in Havana to attend the nonalined summit conference, told Kuwait AL-QABAS that elements of U.S. and Israeli intelligence are trying to harm Iran's relations with its neighbors, particularly Iraq. The Iranian minister asserted that his country is endeavoring to achieve a better understanding with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

FOREIGN MINISTER'S DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM CUBA DELAYED

LD061124 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] A Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman announced today that the homecoming of our country's minister of foreign affairs from Havana, which was due to take place on Saturday, 8 September, has been delayed and that the date of his return to the homeland would be announced later.

MINISTER SAYS EXPELLED JOURNALISTS MAY BE REPLACED

LD032046 Tehran in English to Europe 1900 GMT 3 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The minister of national guidance, referring to the expulsion of foreign reporters and journalists and the protest of international bodies, said today international broadcasting and a syndicate of foreign journalists have claimed that dictatorship and censorship prevail in Iran, and that their representatives are prevented to work, whereas we have a special criterion which was drawn up today with the foreign journalists.

The minister of national guidance said it had been incumbent on the journalists to refer to the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran abroad, and the Foreign Press Department of the Ministry of National Guidance in Iran to get permission. The minister of national guidance further said journalists are required to sign an affidavit by which they are committed to write the truth and avoid spreading rumors and reporting falsehoods as quotations from the Islamic Republic of Iran. The minister of national guidance said whenever we expel a reporter or journalist, that magazine or newspaper can send another reporter to Iran. The minister of national guidance said our complaints (?with) news agencies is that when we deny a report with sufficient (?acumen) they do not print or retract the denial. He further said some journalists enter Iran as tourists, and record unrealistic stories which are against the Islamic [word indistinct].

London Correspondent Expelled

LD051018 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The Iranian Government has ordered Terry Povey, correspondent of the London publication MIDDLE EAST, to leave Iranian soil within 1 week. Povey said that a Ministry of Guidance official gave an article on Iran in the September issue of MIDDLE EAST as the reason for his expulsion. He added that the article had in fact been written by a travelling correspondent of the publication and that he himself had not written it.

Povey, quoting an official from the Ministry of Guidance, said that the Iranian people were asking why foreign correspondents should be in Iran in the first place.

Editors To Be Interrogated

LD061143 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 1 Sep 79 p 9 LD

[Unattributed report: "Investigation Into Banned Publications Begins"]

[Excerpt] The Tehran Islamic revolutionary prosecutor has issued a statement asking all editors and those in charge of publications, including those banned and those in print, to call at the Islamic revolutionary prosecutors office located in Evin prison for "clarification of their position."

FRG TV Coverage Attacked

LD061425 [Editorial Report LD] Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 28 August 1979 carries on page 4 an article signed "Bahman Q. of Hamburg University" attacking the FRG mass media for their coverage of the Islamic revolution in Iran.

Noting the freedom of movement and welcome given to German newsmen during the revolution, the writer alleges that the detailed on-the-spot reports sent by German television reporters from the troubled zones of Kordestan and Khuzestan are destined for "special centers," meaning intelligence organizations. The article goes on to allege a link between the facts that German television is state owned, that the FRG is an "American satellite" with close ties with Israel stemming from its need to compensate for the annihilation of 6 million Jews during World War II, and that SAVAK leaders and escaped criminals from Iran are now in Israel, where they are plotting against Iran.

LAWYERS, JUDGES PLEAD FOR LEADING JUSTICE FIGURE

LD061125 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 30 Aug 79 p 12 LD

[Unattributed report: "Reconsider the Pursuit and Arrest of Matin-Daftari"]

[Text] In a letter addressed to Prime Minister Bazargan, a number of Justice Department lawyers and judges mention the struggles waged by Dr Hedayatollah Matin-Daftari, deputy head of the bar association, against the former regime and the services rendered by him following the victory of the revolution, and ask the government not to initiate proceedings against him. In addition, Dr Murali Tabandeh, legal under secretary at the Justice Department, an influential member of the jurists association and a long-standing comrade in arms of Matin-Daftari, has written to the justice minister recounting Matin-Daftari's past record and honesty in the revolutionary struggles, expressing regret at the difficulties he now faces and asking that the authorities reconsider their decision to arrest him. The letter has been forwarded by the justice minister to the prosecutor-general of the Islamic revolution with the request that, having regard for his past record, the decision to proceed against him be reconsidered.

PARTY OFFERS PREMISES TO MOJAHEDIN AS 'NATIONAL DUTY'

LD061137 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 30 Aug 79 p 12 LD

["Political Correspondent" report: "The Iran Party Is Honored To Accommodate the Mojahedin-e Khalq"]

[Text] Abol-Fazl Qasemi, assistant secretary general of the Iran Party, has told ETTELA'AT's political correspondent that he is ready to place part of the Iran Party's large building at the disposal of the Mojahedin-e Khalq.

Praising the righteous, national struggles of the faithful young Mojahedin, Qasemi said: "Following the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization's appeal for help from groups and parties, the Iran Party hereby announces it readiness to give the organization accommodations, as a dear and honored guest, at the Iran Party's headquarters so that they can continue their work.

Qasemi added: "It is a national duty for us all to give thanks to all the selfless youth, women and men who fought to preserve our beloved Iran's freedom and independence; what we wish to do for the Mojahedin is a national duty."

FORMER ENERGY MINISTER UNDER AMUZEGAR ARRESTED

LD061309 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 30 Aug 79 p 2 LD

[KEYHAN correspondent report: "Minister of Energy in Amuzegar Cabinet Arrested"]

[Excerpt] Shemiran Taqi Tavakoli, minister of energy in the Amuzegar Cabinet, was arrested yesterday morning by guards of the Area 3 Komiteh in Shemiran and sent to Evin prison.

AMBASSADOR TO USSR ARRIVES IN QOM TO REPORT TO KHOMEYNI

LD071126 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0942 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Dr Mohammad Mokri, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the USSR, in order to give his regular reports and to convey the greetings of the Muslims of the USSR to the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, came to Qom this morning and conveyed certain reports to the imam pertaining to political and cultural independence [as heard] and about the relations between Iran and the USSR. In a lengthy report showing substantiated and eloquent evidence, the Iranian ambassador to the USSR exposed the links between the traitorous heads of the defunct Democratic Party with international Zionism, SAVAK, the Freemasons and other colonialist and espionage centers, saying: My sudden and unscheduled trip was connected with the fact that had the imam's decisive stance on the problems in Kordestan been delayed even for a period of 3 days, Kordestan would have seceded. In accordance with proof which we have in our possession, international colonialism planned to repeat the replica of that scene in such other parts of the country as Khuzestan, Gonbad-e Kavus and Baluchestan.

Regarding the position of the USSR on Iran's problems, particularly Kordestan, Dr Mohammad Mokri said that so far there was no proof of Soviet interference and that one could not imagine that such steps would take place which were not in the interests of the two countries.

Of course, should it become clear that a government, whether from the Eastern or the Western bloc, wishes to support in one way or another leftist groups and those who plan to deal a blow at the Islamic revolution of Iran, this state of affairs will not be concealed from the Iranian nation, and it is natural that the valiant Iranian nation will not remain indifferent and that the feelings of millions of Muslim men, from Malaysia to the farthest points of Africa, will be uncontrollable.

On the Islamic activities which are taking place in the USSR, Dr Mohammad Mokri said: Exhibitions are expected to be held soon in several cities and large cultural centers in the USSR, along with a series of lectures and works depicting the Islamic revolution and articles by the leader of the revolution and by those who support him, together with films and posters on the martyrs which will be put on display. Also, this year for the first time a pilgrimage will go to the House of God [Mecca].

240 CASES, 5 DEATHS FROM CHOLERA SINCE MARCH

LD041324 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] The deputy minister of health and social welfare said in a press interview with MORNING that all patients suffering from diarrhea and vomiting will be treated as cholera suspects and should get in touch with the ministry's medical centers, which have been alerted to receive such patients.

The minister said that cases of El Tor cholera have been discovered in the provinces of Khorasan, Yazd, Hormozgan, Khuzestan, Zanjan, Gilan, Mazandaran, Tehran, East Azarbayjan and Hamadan, and some cases of El Tor cholera have also been confirmed recently in Arak and Kordestan.

During the same interview, one of the ministry's specialists in epidemic diseases said: Since march, 12,000 cases of diarrhea and vomiting have been diagnosed of which 240 cases have been confirmed as El Tor cholera which has caused 5 deaths, most of them among infants.

SALMAS TRIBAL CHIEFS SUPPORT KHOMEYNI

LD040156 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The governor of the town of Salmas this afternoon, in a telephone contact with the bureau of PARS NEWS AGENCY in Urumiyeh said: Ja'far Mamedi, the brother of Sannar Mamedi, and Haj Abdur-Rahman Eyvari, the tribal chiefs of Salmas region, getting in touch with the office of the governor of the town of Salmas, have expressed their obedience to the Islamic Republic of Iran under the leadership of His Great Eminence Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni and have announced their readiness to serve the cause of Islam.

SHIRAZ REPORTS NARCOTICS DEALERS ARRESTED, CONVICTED

GF050700 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1830 GMT 4 Sep 79 GF

[Text] One narcotics dealer in Shiraz received the death sentence, and two others were sentenced to life imprisonment. According to reports received by our correspondent, based on the verdict issued by the prosecutor's office of the Islamic revolution for the city of Shiraz, Amir Qoli Darang-Zadeh received the death sentence, and Seyyed Akbar Khatunaki and Siyavosh Keshvari were both sentenced to life imprisonment.

The prosecutor's office of the Islamic Revolution for the city of Shiraz had held a meeting to hear the accusations against these three dealers and distributors of narcotics, and last midnight issued and announced its verdict in the case of these three individuals.

Fasa Narcotics Dealers Arrested

GF050705 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1830 GMT 4 Sep 79 GF

[Text] Four narcotics distributors were arrested in the town of Fasa. The arrested persons were turned over to legal authorities by the Corps of Islamic Revolution Guards for the city of Fasa.

KHOMEYNI ENVOY SPEAKS TO AHVAZ OIL INDUSTRY WORKERS.

LD061100 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Eshraqi, the leader of the delegation dispatched by Imam Khomeyni to Ahvaz, this morning spoke to a number of oil industry employees in the assembly hall of the oil industry in Ahvaz. In his speech, referring to the enlightened leadership an the profound insight of the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran Imam Khomeyni, he said: The only cure for all the problems is to achieve harmony with the people in daily life, to live according to the Islamic culture and to see to the problems of the workers. He added: We have investigated many important problems of the oil industry during this trip which will have great significance for the future of this industry.

Then, Hojjat ol-Eslam Eshraqi referred to the duties of the government and said that this government enjoys the support of the imam and its weakening is forbidden.

He said: The government should show decisiveness regarding the oil industry and should try to cure psychological complexes of the workers of this industry, which have been created due to wrong methods under colonialist conditions.

In another part of his speech, Hojjat ol-Eslam Eshraqi warned the plotters that the government is wakeful and is paying full attention to the situation. He emphasized: Now is the time for work, sacrifice and devotion, and no one should only discuss his personal problems. All people should work for the sake of the wellbeing of the whole country and nation. We do not wish to make material gains; rather, everything should be in keeping with Islamic culture and should be based upon faith and honesty. At the end of his speech, Hojjat ol-Eslam Eshraqi described the trip of the delegation to Khuzestan as very useful and successful.

REVOLUTION COURT IN ABADAN SENTENCES FOUR PEOPLE

LD061130 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The Islamic Revolution Court of Abadan last night completed its investigation of the files of four accused persons in Khorramshahr. After many hours of deliberation it issued the following verdicts concerning the accused:

Abbas Sa'udi was found guilty of conspiracy against the Islamic Republic of Iran, inciting innocent people to take part in armed conflicts and uprising against the central government and was sentenced to execution. The verdict of execution was carried out at dawn today.

Mohammad Zobeyri who is at the moment in hiding, was found guilty of conspiracy against the Government of the Islamic Republic and was in absentia sentenced to execution and his property was confiscated in favor of the oppressed. Hasan Rabe'i was found guilty of armed uprising against the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, but with one degree mitigation he was sentenced to life imprisonment. Khodaraham Shegarfi was found guilty of distributing drugs and was sentenced to life imprisonment.

TEHRAN REPORTS DRUG PUSHER SENTENCED IN RASHT

LD061138 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The Islamic Revolution Court of Rasht met last night and investigated the accusations leveled at Hadi Azarmeshkin, alias Sarbaz. After hours of investigations and deliberations the court deemed him as a sower of corruption on earth for the crime of selling and trafficking in heroin and other narcotics and for spreading corruption in society. The court sentenced him to life imprisonment.

In the same connection, the Islamic revolution's public prosecutor of Rasht and the representative of the Imam Khomeyni in Gilan Province enjoined the entire population of the province that should they have the least information on the distributors and those responsible for the selling of narcotics in the province they should give such information as soon as possible to the Islamic Revolution Court of Rasht.

NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CENTRAL PROVINCE APPOINTED

LD061220 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Mr 'Abbas Sami'i has been appointed to the post of governor general of the central province by the minister of interior.

GUARD CORPS COMMANDER ASSASSINATED, TWO ARRESTED

JN061801 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1728 GMT 6 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 6 September--The commander of the government Guard Corps in (?Jiroft) in Kerman Province was assassinated in an armed clash yesterday in a village near (?Jiroft). The evening newspaper ETTELA'AT cites the government Guard Corps Command in Kerman as saying that two armed men have been arrested. The paper, however, does not elaborate on the reasons that led to the clash or the idenity of the two men.

MAHABAD REVOLUTIONARY CITY COUNCIL DISSOLVED

LD061224 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Hoseyn Arman, the Islamic revolution's public prosecutor in Mahabad, in an interview yesterday afternoon with the PARS AGENCY's correspondents dispatched to the western parts of the country, said the following about those in prison in that city: We have no new prisoners and we are already awaiting the arrival of Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali in the city so that the Revolution Court may begin its work. The Islamic Revolution Court's public prosecutor in Mahabad added: Mahabad's revolutionary City Council has been in effect dissolved. Its official dissolution will be announced soon.

He emphasized: The Mahabad revolutionary City Council was largely made up of members of the Democratic Party of Kordestan, the Tudeh Party, the people's devoted guerrilla organization and other leftist groups. In conclusion, he said: Elections to the Mahabad revolutionary City Council, too, will be held soon, and an effort will be made to elect people who are devoted and loyal to the Islamic Republic of Iran.

NVOI CALLS FOR FREEDOM OF ACTION FOR TUDEH PARTY

TA070744 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 6 Sep 79 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "Freedom and Against Freedom"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: Our Iran is passing through very grave days. Imperialism, Zionism and remnants of the former regime are engaged on a wide scale conspiracy, provocation and sabotage against our liberated homeland. They operate everywhere on a previously planned scheme and program. It should be acknowledged that their success in striking blows at the revolution and its gains is not insignificant.

The national and progressive forces of the country--the genuine revolutionary parties, organizations and groups--by following the leader of the revolution, Imam Khomeyni, since the first moments of the revolution's victory, have drawn the attention of the Provisional Revolutionary Government. Over the last few months, many of the country's newspapers and publications, especially the official organs of the genuine revolutionary parties and organizations, (?attest to this fact). They all have one demand and that is the (?liquidation), as soon as possible, of all remnants of the regime the bloodthirsty SAVAKists, agents and mercenaries of imperialism and Zionism. Many of these newspapers have even published the specifications and names of these enmies of the revolution. However, it should be acknolwedged that unfortunately the attitude of some of the Provisional Revolutionary Government's responsible officials toward an important matter such as the (?prosecution) of the counter-revolutionaries has not been revolutionary, as the imam himself stated.

Consequently, the great majority of [word indistinct] criminals and remnants of the former regime and (?former members) of the army, police, gendarmerie, mercenaries and agents of imperialism and Zionism have succeeded in escaping from the nation's vengeance. (?Some of these) have even changed color and in various corners of our homeland, have penetrated into the ranks of the revolutionaries and the guardians of the revolution and the imam's committees. As we know, so far these same counterrevolutionaries have been able to strike quite perceptible blows at the revolution and its gains.

In the events in Kordestan, the counterrevolution has benefited greatly from the refusal of the rulers to solve the Kordestan problem through peaceful negotiations. They have engaged in [word indistinct] and conspiracy and have used all their power to prevent the peaceful solution of the Kordestan problem, until finally it has led to bloodshed, fratricide and civil war in Kordestan. The blood of many of our compatriots from both sides has been spilled. The dispute between our Kurdish brothers and the Provisional Government has reached its peak and has realized what the deposed shah, his overseas masters and Zionism had spent large amounts in Iran to achieve. Regrettably, in the present circumstances of our homeland [words indistinct] suitable conditions have been created for the counterrevolution and remnants of the bloodthirsty regime to continue sabotage, provocation and (?fratricide).

For example, the Iranian Tudeh Party and its organ, the MARDOM newspaper, have played quite a valuable role in (?revealing) counterrevolution and remnants of the regime as well as agents and mercenaries of imperialism and Zionism. Now, after the banning of this party and closing its organ, MARDOM, the counterrevolution has found an empty arena in the true meaning of the word and is full of joy and happiness. They say that the deposed shah, after hearing this report, said with joy: One of my greatest wishes has been carried out. This is a great success for us. Great attention should be paid to this important and sensitive fact: Any act which in any way benefits the counterrevolution and its aims should be avoided by all means. Any action that benefits the counterrevolution is primarily and in principle disadvantageous to the revolution and its gains.

Freedom, especially during the revolution, is for struggle. Freedom of (?speech), freedom of assembly, freedom of press and of political and social activities are all effective (?tools) which the committed forces of the revolution should be able to utilize in the true meaning of the word in the struggle against the counterrevolution. Unfortunately now the situation is quite different. By preventing the activities of genuine parties and organizations the counterrevolution's hands have become more free. Either openly or by changing features and infiltrating the ranks of the strugglers of the path of freedom and independence of Iran--namely the guardians of the revolution, the committees and even sensitive government organizations--the counterrevolutionaries are engaged in striking blows at the gains of the revolution with a certain peace of mind.

The letter of the Central Committee of the Iranian Tudeh Party, which was published recently in KEYHAN and BAMBAD newspapers, rightly states: If the forces loyal to the revolution do not manage to curb reaction, the Iranian revolution could face defeat. This letter continues: The closure of a great number of newspapers and magazines, including MARDOM, the organ of the Central Committee of the Iranian Tudeh Party, the assault on the party offices in many of the towns, the attacks on party members and supporters, the execution of two party members who did not have the slightest connection with the ultra-rightist group, and the incidents in Kordestan all indicate that the actions of monopolist right wing forces are not against reaction and the supporters of the shah's regime.

In this letter, the Central Committee of the Iranian Tudeh Party earnestly demands an end to pressure against the Iranian Tudeh Party, removal of the ban on MARDOM and other newspapers and magazines, and that an order be given to the revolutionary prosecutor general and other responsible officials that the Iranian Tudeh Party's activities be protected by law against the attacks and assaults of extremist groups [word indistinct].

It should be said that it is not only the Iranian Tudeh Party which is rightly demanding the maintenance of real freedom of the forces loyal to the revolution and genuine parties committed to the revolution. Rather, all the genuine and revolutionary parties and organizations and national and (?progressive) forces justly demand that the freedom of the forces loyal to the revolution be maintained in the true meaning of the word as soon as possible, and that the government be their prosecutor and supporter in the struggle against the counter-revolution and remnants of the former bloodthirsty regime and the agents and mercenaries of imperialism and Zionism. Any action that directly or indirectly benefits the counter-revolution should be avoided.

AFGHANISTAN

AMIN SPEAKS AT COMMEMORATION OF WAR CENTENARY 3 SEP

Part I

LD051021 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

["Highlights" of speech by Prime Minister Hafizollah Amin delivered at function commemorating the centenary of the second Anglo-Afghan war held, on 3 September by the Academy of Sciences]

[Excerpts] History is the consequence of the exertions of successive generations of human beings, of the exertions of the hopeful and aspiring generations. The generation which (?for 36) years as [word indistinct] by the annals of their proud victories upon British imperialism in the wake of the first Anglo-Afghan war and could still visualize the scarlet blood of the martyrs of that just anticolonialistic war once again ambushed the giant of British tyranny and colonialism and enhanced the historic tribes of (?Pushtu), of Kabul, by annihilation of colonial tyrants and the base British agents. The proud banner of the heroes of independence--red, representing the blood of the tribes and martyrs of the second Afghan-British war--was hoisted and millions of brave sons and soldiers and once again recorded in history an example of shame and defeat of British colonizers. It was the heroic people of Afghanistan who repeated the feat of once again defeating colonialism, of British capitalism, and (?broke up the myth) of invincibility of the British Empire and enriched the (?proof, the maxim) that when the people decide, they (?certainly achieve). The waves of patriotic sentiment which began (?early) on this proud historic day with the onslaught of the people on the fortres of British colonialism (?unfold) the atmosphere of the heart of Asia, beloved Afghanistan, and sends tremors through Asia, so the bravery, valor and persistance of the people in [words indistinct] inevitably culminate in victory.

Part II

LD060202 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Second part of speech by Prime Minister Hafizollah Amin on the centenary of the second Afghan-British war]

[Excerpts] The second Afghan-British war, which was neither the beginning nor the end of the (?bloody) confrontation between our people and the British tyrants, commenced in 1838 as a result of the British aggression upon the honor of our country, and in 1919 with the decisive defeat of British aggressors culminated in restoration of the [word indistinct] independence of the country. The brave people of Afghanistan for nearly a whole century were at war with British colonialism. Since then nearly every 30 years the sons of the country took up arms for preservation of the honor of the country and for building up their proud native land and with their warm blood (?they lent color) to their land. [passage indistinct]

The colonizers knew that the strength of heart is the strength of body; Afghanistan lends strength to Asia. The independence movement which evolved in Afghanistan was first to expound the independence movement of Asia. The torch that would be lit in Afghanistan brightened the heart of every informed citizen in the region, and equality and brotherhood among the nationalities of Afghanistan would eradicate every kind of national tyranny in the region. As the enemy pounds the center of [word indistinct] of every movement it has tried to beat the people's movement in Afghanistan and the three Afghan-British wars are telling examples of this reality. [passage indistinct]

With the victory of socialism over fascism and the creation of a powerful peace front and the socialist world in Afghanistan, too, the freedom movement came on the march. The patriotic enlightened did not sit idle and engaged in an enlightening of the sons of the country. The [word indistinct] social movement among the youth, college and school students [word indistinct] expanded. The youth in the schools and at the universities were on the move [words indistinct]. The political and social movements, [words indistinct] more among the informed stratum of the young students and patriotic teachers. [passage indistinct]

They were fully inspired by the role played by the heroes of anticolonialistic and anti-British war [words indistinct]. They played a prominent role in [words indistinct] struggle. In this heat of class struggle imperialism, the [words indistinct] (?dynasty), black reaction and the most ominous elements attached to imperialism, the various [word indistinct] who played the roles of the left and the right in the interests of their (?cause), the [word indistinct] among the reactionaries and the left extremists engaged [word indistinct] in struggle against the true and brave sons of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. [passage indistinct]

The principled, pure and scientific struggles of the people, loyal to the people under the leadership of the secretary general of the Central Committee, to the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, comrade Nur Mohammad Taraki, went on until all the victories of the national and anticolonialistic and class struggles of several centuries were concentrated and eliminated in the victory of the Great Sawr Revolution.

Hence, in the victory of the Great Sawr Revolution all the honors of the heroes, martyrs and fighters of the first, second and third Afghan-British wars and the prolonged struggle of the toiling people against the order of espionage, of (?Sadr) Daud, are all concentrated and the roots of this revolution are so deep that they are also watered by the blood of the martyrs of the second Afghan-British war, the centenary of which we now commemorate. [Words indistinct] the blood of the heroic martyrs of our people give life to the existing and future generations of our country and shall run always in every vein of the process of evolution of the gains of the Great Sawr Revolution.

MARCHES CONTINUE IN SUPPORT OF TARAKI POLICIES

GF041755 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 4 Sep 79 GF

[Excerpt] Today, once again, thousands of our noble and patriotic people staged marches and held meetings in various parts of the country to condemn the treacherous acts of the enemies of the Great Sawr Revolution, to express support for the declaration of the International Conference of Solidarity With the People of Afghanistan, and to welcome the declaration of general amnesty by the great leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and president of the Revolutionary Council.

During these meetings, the speakers remarked upon the exalted personality and humanistic character of the beloved leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the PDPA and president of the Revolutionary Council. They welcomed the declaration of general amnesty by our great leader for the return of those compatriots who were deceived by the venomous propaganda of the enemies of the Great Sawr Revolution and fled to foreign countries. They also spoke about the importance of the International Conference of Solidarity with the People of Afghanistan which was held in Kabul last week and expressed their total solidarity and affinity with the peace-loving people and countries of the world.

BANGLADESH

STRANDED PAKISTANIS MARCH IN DACCA DEMANDING REPATRIATION

BK061310 Hong Kong AFP in English 1302 GMT 6 Sep 79 BK

[Text] Dacca, 6 Sep (AFP)--Over 4,000 non-Bengalis known as stranded Pakistanis today marched through the streets of the capital Dacca demanding their immediate repatriation to Pakistan. The demonstrators, about half of them women, marched through the rain-soaked streets carrying placards and banners and chanting slogans.

This was the first such procession in Dacca by stranded Pakistanis numbering about 300,000 since the government last month foiled their attempted "long march" through India to Pakistan of which they claim to be legal citizens.

The marchers demanded immediate release of their leaders including Nasim Khan, chief patron of the "General Committee for Repatriation of Stranded Pakistanis" who were arrested by police near the border town of Dinajpur before the attempted march on August 14.

They also protested against what they called "police atrocities" in Dinajpur.

Representatives of stranded Pakistanis on Tuesday had a meeting with Home Minister retired Lt. Col. Mustafizur Rahman and informed him of their demands and grievances. No official report on the meeting was available but representatives claim they had useful talks with the minister.

INDIA

GANDHI URGES PRIORITY TREATMENT FOR KAMPUCHEAN PROBLEM

LD051850 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1710 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] New Delhi, September 5, (TANJUG)--In a message addressed to the sixth non-aligned summit in Havana, former Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has urged all delegations to give utmost priority to the humanitarian aspects of the Kampuchean problem, and organize a world-wide aid programme, regardless of their views on the political aspect of this issue.

At present, four million Kampucheans are threatened by hunger, as all economic activity has been suspended in the country, Indira Gandhi states in her message.

TIBETAN REFUGEES IN BHUTAN REPORTEDLY TO BE REPATRIATED

BK061259 Hong Kong AFP in English 1217 GMT 6 Sep 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 6 Sep (AFP)--Tibetan refugees in Bhutan have been ordered by the authorities in the Himalayan kingdom to be ready for repatriation, PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) reported today, quoting a representative of the Tibetan Youth Congress here.

Jinpa, president of the congress, told the agency that these refugees had been kept in "transit camps" prior to being sent back.

Bhutan recently decided to repatriate about 4,000 of those refugees who have allegedly refused to accept the citizenship of the kingdom.

Mr. Jinpa said the Bhutanese Embassy here was refusing to meet or receive any memorandum from Tibetans living in India. He said they had sought permission to visit Bhutan to see the conditions of their compatriots living there, which were "pathetic."

The Youth Congress, Mr. Jinpa added, had appealed to UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim to use his good offices to prevent the refugees being repatriated by Bhutan.

CONCERN EXPRESSED AT PRC GRAZIERS' INTRUSIONS INTO BHUTAN

BK061616 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 6 Sep 79 BK

[Text] India and Bhutan have expressed concern to China over the extensive intrusions of the Chinese graziers into Bhutanese territory this summer. A spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry said in New Delhi today that recently there has been increased activity of Chinese graziers in southwest Bhutan, but there was no evidence of any untoward incident or any armed clash.

He said the Bhutanese Government has raised the matter with the Chinese twice already. There has been no response so far from the Chinese side to the Indian protest made in July. The Bhutanese authorities are keeping constant vigil on the graziers. They are also in close touch with India.

The spokesman said India fully shares the concern of Bhutan and naturally supports its position. It was explained that Tibetan and Bhutanese graziers are accustomed to using the pastures along the border in the summer months. But this summer it came to the notice of the Bhutanese authority that the Tibetan graziers crossed over to new areas more extensively. The spokesman pointed out that under the 1949 India-Bhutan treaty, the defense and security of the country [Bhutan] is vested in India. The activity of the Chinese graziers has therefore been a subject of intense consultations between India and Bhutan, he added.

Chinese Embassy Denial

BK061341 Hong Kong AFP in English 1332 GMT 6 Sep 79 BK

[Excerpts] New Delhi, 6 Sep (AFP)--A Foreign Office spokesman here this evening confirmed that there had been intrusions into the Himalayan kingdom of Bhutan recently from across the border in Tibet but he said it was by "Tibetan graziers."

A Delhi newspaper this morning had said that there had been "repeated Chinese armed incursions" into the Bhutanese territory over the past one month or so.

Chinese Embassy sources told PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) NEWS AGENCY, when contacted, that the newspaper report was a "fabricated story." They also denied that their government had received any protest note from India or from Bhutan. "We have the best possible relationship with Bhutan. The boundary between China and Bhutan is clear," they said.

The agency also quoted these sources as saying that there had been no armed provocation on either side of the border.

JANATA MINISTRY IN ARUNACHAL PRADESH RESIGNS

BK061319 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 6 Sep 79 BK

[Text] In Arunachal Pradesh, the 17-month old Janata ministry has resigned. The chief minister, Mr P.K. Thungon, today submitted his resignation to the lieutenant governor at Raj Nivas [governor's house] in Itanagar. Mr Thungon's resignation comes in the wake of withdrawal of support by 19 MLA's [Members of Legislative Assembly]. They included three Cabinet ministers who tendered their resignations this morning. Fifteen more MLAs who had withdrawn their support and quit the Janata Party included the speaker, Mr Pad. Yubbe. The other MLA who joined the dissidents was an independent, Mr Tade Tacho.

Mr Rotom Tama, the Rajya Sabha member from Arunachal Pradesh who resigned from the Janata Party and joined the Congress-I, said the dissident members will join the Congress-I to form an alternative government in a day or two.

PAKISTAN

ATOMIC ENERGY CHIEF ON COUNTRY'S ATOMIC ENERGY PROGRAM

BK061333 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 6 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The chairman of the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission, Mr Munir Ahmed Khan, has said that acquiring atomic energy is indispensable for Pakistan as the economy of the country depends upon it. He was delivering a lecture on atomic energy and the role of engineers in Pakistan at a function organized by the Pakistan Engineering Congress in Lahore yesterday.

The chief of the Atomic Energy Commission said that no foreign country can compel Pakistan to give up its program of developing atomic energy, as the future economic development of the country depends on the acquisition of appropriate atomic technology. He said the country will require 27,000 megawatts of electricity by the end of the century, out of which 16,000 megawatts will be achieved from atomic energy.

Mr Munir Ahmed Khan said it is imperative for Pakistan to set up its own reprocessing plant for the maximum utilization of energy. He said that an atomic power plant is built with millions of rupees and it cannot be left on the mercy of the countries supplying fuel and spare parts.

BRIEFS

SOVIET SCHOLARSHIPS FOR PAKISTANIS--The first group of 79 students left for the Soviet Union on 4 September to attain higher education under a Soviet scholarship. The scholarship was arranged by the Soviet Government under a cultural agreement. [Karachi Overseas Service in Bengali 0115 GMT 5 Sep 79 BK]

PAKISTANI TRADE PROTOCOL WITH CSSR--Pakistan and Czechoslovakia have signed in Prague a protocol on commodity exchange under which a variety of products will be exported from Pakistan. The protocol is valid up to the 31st of December next year. The items to be exported by Pakistan include cotton, hosiery and readymade garments, towels, leather goods, dried fruits, herbs and fish. [Text] [Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 3 Sep 79 BK]